Weather
Fine weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 51.8 and the minimum 36.9 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 32.9 and 26.2

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2570 VOL IX. | Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" | 未年十一月三十日 | SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1920 | 大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 | 10 CENTS

SEMENOFF PROCLAIMS SELF TEMPORARY RULER IN SIBERIA

COMPROMISE OVER TREATY DEADLOCK IN AMERICA SEEN

Lodge And Hitchcock Expect Ratification By End Of Month

MILLIONS ASK IT

Question Not To Be An Election Issue Is Their Opinion

FIUME SETTLED

Italy Will Keep Port Under Pact Made With League

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 14.—Senators Lodge and Hitchcock yesterday separately received spokesmen representing twenty million persons "desirous of ratification of the treaty." Both Senators stated that endeavors were being made to end the deadlock and avoid carrying the question to the election campaign. Senator Hitchcock added that the spirit of antagonism had given way to honorable compromise and that he believed that ratification with some reservations would be attained before the end of the month.

Adriatic Question Settled At Paris

London, January 14.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Chronicle telegraphs, "The Adriatic question has been settled. Fiume will remain Italian but the port will be internationalised under the League of Nations. The hinterland will remain Jugo-Slav but Italy will be guaranteed the use of the railways. The whole of the Dalmatian coast, except Zara and one or two islands, goes to the Jugo-Slavs. The fate of Albania has not yet been settled."

League Of Nations Ideal Living Force

London, January 15.—In his official invitation to the first meeting of the Council of the League of Nations President Wilson points out that the gathering "will mark the beginning of a new era in international co-operation and the first step towards the ideal of a concert of nations.

"It will bring the League of Nations into being as a living force devoted to the task of assisting the peoples of all countries in their desire for peace, prosperity and happiness. The President is convinced that its progress will accord with the noble purpose to which it is dedicated."

Sofia, January 13.—The Sobranje has ratified the treaty of Neuilly.

Want U.S. To Help Settle German Colony Question

Paris, January 12.—The Journal des Debats, referring to the important questions awaiting settlement by the League of Nations, says with regard to the organisation of mandates for the ex-German colonies that although the settlement of this question cannot be delayed much longer it appears that the present tendency is to wait until after the United States has ratified the treaty of Versailles in order that the American delegate, who does attend the first meeting of the League, may be able to take part in the settlement.

London, January 12.—Lord Kilmarnock left today for Berlin to take up his duties as Charge d'Affaires.

British Delegates Confer In Paris

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 17.—Mr. Winston Churchill, Field Marshal Sir Henry Wilson, Mr. Walter Long and Admiral Lord Beatty arrived here from London yesterday morning to join Mr. Lloyd George and the other British delegates, as there are a number of im-

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Alexander Berkman Didn't Want U. S. To 'Kick Him Out'

Alexander Berkman
INTERNATIONAL

Alexander Berkman, anarchist, photographed upon his arrival at Ellis Island, New York, to await deportation to Russia, which has since been accomplished. Berkman who led the sinister forces of anarchy in America for the past thirty years, declared that he was willing to go back to Russia, but did not like to be "kicked out" of the United States. He declared the Lenin-Trotsky Government "the greatest the world has ever seen." Emma Goldman, noted woman anarchist was also at Ellis Island before being deported on the 'Soviet' Ark.

KOREANS BLOCKED IN BOMB ATTACK ON JAP BARRACKS

Eighty Arrested At Lanam Said To Have Planned Death Of 20,000

DYNAMITE PLOT REVEALED

Fate Of Prisoners Since Their Seizure Unknown To Countrymen

A dynamite plot in which Koreans are reported to have sought to destroy barracks containing 20,000 Japanese troops came to light yesterday following the publication here of the news of the arrest of 80 persons at Lanam, North Hankyongo province, Korea. The fate of the prisoners has not been learned by officials of the Korean Provisional Government, which makes its headquarters in Shanghai.

Details of the plot are not known to Koreans in the Settlement but from scanty information that has leaked through the "Underground Railway" it is believed that it was frustrated at the eleventh hour.

Unusual interest attaches to the report of the attempted violence as up to this time the Korean revolutionaries have maintained a decidedly peaceful attitude. In some circles the story is taken to indicate that a new attitude is to be adopted by the Koreans who are able to obtain arms and munitions of warfare. Most of the people of the country, however, have been prevented by the Japanese from arming.

Congress Provides New Sedition Bill

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, January 12.—The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has agreed to the anti-Sedition Bill, the speedy enactment of which is anticipated.

In addition to a maximum fine of $500 and five years imprisonment and, in the case of aliens, deportation for acts or propaganda, the object of which is to overthrow the government by violence, the bill provides for the death penalty in cases where anti-government activities lead to destruction of life.

'Bravo! Step Firmly On Slavs,' Wrote Wilhelm Of Austrian Ultimatum

German Government Firmly Opposed To Consideration Of Mediation Proposals---Tsar's Request For Arbitration Rejected By Kaiser And Is Promptly Concealed Then From His People

This is the second chapter of the German Republic's own investigation into the causes of the war, a comprehensive report of which was obtained by the Universal Service, to which THE CHINA PRESS *is a subscriber.*

The documents, many in the Kaiser's own handwriting, others containing marginal notes by him, present incontrovertible proof that Wilhelm, deliberately prodded Austria into taking measures against Servia that brought about the world-wide war and the loss of millions of lives.

The third chapter will be presented in tomorrow's issue of THE CHINA PRESS *and the remainder daily thereafter until all have been published.*

SPECIAL CABLE DESPATCH TO THE UNIVERSAL SERVICE
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ROTTERDAM, Holland, November 29.—On July 22, in reply to von Jagow's inquiry on behalf of the Chancellor as to whether it would be safe to leave the German battle fleet longer in northern waters, the German Admiralty replied that if England declared war "an attack on our fleet by the British must be counted upon as a certainty."

Von Jagow communicated this to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, together with his own assurances that England was peaceable and that the British fleet, which was assembled for maneuvers, was due to disperse on July 27.

The German Foreign Minister then telegraphed to Ambassador Tschirschky at Vienna, intimating that President Poincare was due to leave Kronstadt at 9 o'clock on the evening of July 23. Von Jagow added:

Keeping Poincare In The Dark

"This would be 9:30 p.m. Central European time. If, therefore, the demarche at Belgrade (presentation of the Austrian ultimatum) is to take place at 5 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, it will be known in Petrograd while Poincare is still there."

Between 7 and 8 o'clock that evening Count Szoegyeny (Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin) communicated to von Jagow the text of the Austrian note to Servia. Von Jagow professed to find it "abundantly sharp."

On July 23 Tschirschky telegraphed von Jagow that as a result of the information regarding President Poincare the Austrian Minister at Belgrade had been instructed to retard the presentation of the ultimatum until 6 o'clock p.m.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg telegraphed Count Wedel, of the Kaiser's suite, that the Austrian note would be presented that afternoon, and that the German Government would begin declaring the affair "none of its business."

At 2 o'clock on the same afternoon von Jagow telegraphed to the German Minister at Stockholm that Austria was about to present a note to Servia "unknown to us—we could not even presume to influence her."

Zimmermann's Deceptive Message.

On July 24 Count Szoegyeny reported to his Government at Vienna that von Jagow early that morning had assured him the German Government was, "of course, quite in accord" with the tenor of the Austrian note communicated to Berlin on the 22nd.

Meanwhile, Zimmermann telegraphed to the German Ambassadors in Paris, London and Petrograd:

"We have had no influence of any kind upon the contents of the note and have no further opportunity than other powers of making known our attitude toward it before its publication."

On July 25 the Kaiser, learning from his Minister at Belgrade that Servia was about to mobilise, ordered the German fleet to prepare to return to home waters.

This despatch (from the German Minister at Belgrade) described the events at Belgrade since the presentation of the Austrian ultimatum. The Kaiser summed up his feelings upon getting this despatch by jotting down these words:

'Step Firmly'

"Bravo! We no longer thought the people in Vienna capable of this! His Majesty King Peter seems to have (word lost in transmission) it! The proud Slavs! How hollow the whole so-called Servian great power turns out to be! All Slav states are like that! Just step firmly on the rabble's feet!"

The Kaiser dismissed as "feeble" the despatch from Tschirschky reporting that Berchtold was trying to hoodwink Russia by being polite.

On July 26 Bethmann-Hollweg telegraphed to the Kaiser that if Russia should intervene against Austria England proposed to attempt mediation and hoped for French support in this enterprise.

"I think" the Chancellor added, "that as long as Russia does not commit an hostile act our attitude, which is directed toward localisation, ought to remain calm."

"Von Moltke (Chief of the General Staff) returned today from Karlsbad, and he shares this view."

The Kaiser placed an exclamation point after the word "localisation" and added this comment:

'Calm Mobilisation'

"The citizen's first duty is to keep calm, nothing but calm—always nothing but calm! ! ! A calm mobilisation is, to be sure something new!"

The Chancellor further appealed to the Kaiser to retain mediation in Petrograd, "which (meaning Petrograd) is manifestly irresolute."

The Kaiser replied that he had not observed any signs of irresolution on the part of Russia, and that "there is a Russian fleet!" And to this the Emperor added:

"There are now cruising in the Baltic five Russian torpedo flotillas. Port Arthur ought to be a lesson! My fleet has received marching orders to Kiel—and that's where it's going!"

The chief of the German Staff sealed the final draft of the ultimatum to Belgium, demanding free passage for German troops.

(Continued on Page 7)

U.S. TROOPS WILL LEAVE SIBERIA FOR HOME FEB. 10

Withdrawal Of American Force Decided On By State Dept.

EXPLAINS POLICY

Protection Of Railway And Loyal Russians Left To Japan

U.S. 'HANDS OFF'

Sees No Good Purpose In Further Guard Under Present Conditions

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, January 16.—The American Legation announces that the following statement was made public by the Department of State in Washington on January 13 last:

"On December 8, 1919, the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, pursuant to instructions from his Government, invited the attention of the Secretary of State to the recent unfavorable development of the situation in Siberia and inquired whether the United States proposed to maintain the status quo or to proceed to entire or partial withdrawal of its troops or whether it was ready to send reinforcements in case of need.

The Secretary of State has today communicated to the Japanese Ambassador the decision of the Government of the United States in the following memorandum:

"The Government of the United States has given the most careful consideration to the subject matter of the communication from the Japanese Government which was read to the Secretary of State by the Japanese Ambassador on the eighth day of December and which concerns the recent unfavorable developments of the military situation with which Admiral Kolchak's forces have been confronted, and which proposes three alternative courses for the Allied and Associated Powers to take.

SEES IMPRACTICABILITY

"The Government of the United States agrees that for it to send a reinforcement of sufficient strength to act on the offensive in co-operation with anti-Bolshevik forces is impracticable.

"The Government of the United States believes that for it to continue to participate in guarding the districts which are under Allied military protection is also under present conditions impracticable for the reason that an agreement to such extent as may be required with a view to meet that status quo might involve the Government of the United States in an undertaking of such doubtful character as to be inadmissible. The amount of reinforcement which might become necessary for the execution of such an agreement might be so great that the Government of the United States would not feel justified in carrying it out.

"Consideration has been given therefore to the alternative pre-

(Continued on Page 7)

British Railway Strike Over; Men Accept Govt. Terms

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 15.—The railwaymen have accepted the Government's terms.

An official statement issued this evening announcing the men's acceptance shows that the Government did not depart from the principle of basing standard rates of wages on the average instead of the highest pre-war rate, as demanded by the railwaymen.

The Government also adheres to its sliding scale, based on the cost of living, but it agrees to graduated increases in war wages of grades hitherto not included in the Government's proposals.

The Government further agrees to extend the principles of the settlement to the Irish railways.

Another Version Of 'The Thinker'

(*With Acknowledgment To Rodin*)

—*Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service*

GERMAN PLAN TO END RAIL STRIKE LEADS TO RIOTS

42 Killed In Berlin Protest Over Bill To Establish Worker's Councils

POLICE FIRE ON CROWDS

Hamborn Miners Demand Six Hour Day—Coal Famine Now Threatens Country

(*Reuter's Service*)

Berlin, January 14.—It is semi-officially announced that forty-two persons were killed and 105 wounded in the fighting on yesterday.

Twenty Demonstrators Are On Mortality List

Berne, January 14.—According to advices from Berlin the police losses in the disturbances before the Reichstag yesterday were two killed, two missing and ten wounded. Twenty demonstrators were killed and forty wounded. Herr Ebert, the President, has proclaimed a state of siege throughout Germany except in Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemburg, Baden and their vicinities.

Crowd Tries To Force Entrance To Reichstag

Berlin, January 13.—Big demonstrations occurred here today in protest against the Government's bill establishing workers' councils, which is regarded as a compromise.

Many factories were closed and the tramway services were partly suspended. Several processions converged on the Reichstag, on the steps of which speeches of protest were made.

The atmosphere was electric. A number of deputies were molested on their way to attend the new session of the National Assembly. The new Public Security police who were guarding the Reichstag intervened and when the crowd tried to force an entrance into the building fired, killing or wounding many persons.

The National Assembly adjourned on the President announcing that the bodies of ten dead demon-

(Continued on Page 3)

Weiss Case Before Court On Thursday

Trial of a Chinese ricsha coolie accused of murdering Mr. Frederick E. Weiss, general passenger agent for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, is to begin in the Mixed Court on Thursday, it was announced yesterday. The hearing will be before American Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Yui.

The case was to have been called for Wednesday but failure to complete the opium raid cases yesterday caused a postponement of one day. The delay was granted in order to enable lawyers who are appearing in the opium cases to be present at the murder trial.

BIG FRENCH SHIP SINKS; HUGE LOSS OF LIFE FEARED

Liner Afrique With 488 Aboard Goes Down 50 Miles West Of La Rochelle

BOUND FOR WEST AFRICA

Telegraphs Interrupted But Only Thirty Reported Saved In Latest Reports

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 12.—The French liner Afrique with 465 passengers on board outward bound for West Africa, sank today fifty miles west of La Rochelle. She was putting back to port, her engines being disabled, escorted by the French liner Ceylan when she struck a sandbank.

The water immediately poured into her. The boats were launched with the greatest difficulty owing to the vessel's list. The Ceylan rescued eleven persons from one of the Afrique's boats, and fifteen from a drifting raft.

The Belgian liner Anvers Ville and two tugs are still searching for survivors. The Afrique's last message to the Ceylan intimated that passengers and crew were taking to the boats. After that there was silence.

The Matin reports that the Ceylan landed a considerable number of passengers saved from the Afrique at La Pallice, and that some of the survivors have arrived at Rochefort.

Later.—Owing to the interruption of the telegraphs the full list of the survivors of the Afrique has not yet been published. Out of 488 souls who were on board so far only thirty are reported to have been saved.

New Tea Bank With $5,000,000 Capital Proposed For Here

Anking Merchant Asks Permission Of Peking—Suggests Three Outside Branches

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Jan. 17.—Chin Wai-wen, a prominent Anking tea merchant, who recently visited Japan, India and Ceylon to investigate the tea industries in those countries, has petitioned the Ministry of Commerce for permission to open a tea bank at Shanghai, with branches at Anking, Foochow and Peking.

The bank would have a capital of five million dollars which would be subscribed by tea merchants, for the purpose of developing the tea industry in China.

THRUSTS HIS SWAY ACROSS BORDER LINE INTO CHINA

Kolchak Leader In East Issues Remarkable Declaration

HORVATH AGENT

Bolsheviki Not Anxious To Have Collision With Japanese

CLASH IN SIGHT

Spread Of Radical Power In Near East Seen As Big Menace

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Harbin, Jan. 17.—Ataman Semenoff has temporarily assumed the full functions of Government in the regions under his command, "owing to the impossibility of maintaining contact with Admiral Kolchak and the necessity for urgent action."

General Horvath has issued the following proclamation to the Russian population on the Chinese Eastern railway.

"On account of the interruption of all communication with the Supreme Ruler and the central government organisations I consider myself forced pending renewal of contact with the Supreme Ruler to assume full government power as regards the Russian population on the Chinese Eastern railway and at the same time to draw the attention of the said population to the fact that according to the treaty with China the sovereign rights of this territory belong to China. Therefore normal conditions of life, and the satisfactory working of the railway as a Russian enterprise on foreign territory can be attained only by maintaining the existing friendly relations between the Russian and Chinese peoples."

Reds Confronted With No Considerable Army

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 14.—A Bolshevik wireless message states; "Since the capture of Krasnoyarsk no army worth speaking of confronts the Reds in Siberia. The Soviet army will soon arrive in the proximity of the Japanese, but they will not undertake any action calculated to provoke a collision. Nevertheless the menace from Japan and the vassals of the Entente in the west compell the Soviet authority to maintain a large army."

Over 25 000 Prisoners Taken By Bolsheviki

London, Jan. 13.—A Bolshevik wireless message states that the Reds on the southern front from December 21 to January 9 captured 25,400 prisoners, 650 guns, eleven tanks, two armored cars, nine armored trains, 258 locomotives and 5,886 railway coaches mostly loaded, in addition to enormous quantities of munitions.

Bolsheviki Uprisings Break Out In Tiflis

London, Jan. 12.—A Moscow wireless message states that risings headed by Bolsheviks have broken out in the neighborhood of Tiflis.

Bolsheviki To Send Agents To India, China

London, Jan. 12.—Troop trains from Tashkent to Askhabad only take six days and are arriving at a rate of one a day. New arrivals include a considerable number of mounted troops who are largely led by old army officers now serving with the Bolsheviki.

A number of large armored cars has also arrived at Askhabad. A party of Bolsheviki and Turks is reported to have arrived at Herat with two carts containing aeroplane parts and a wireless set and is now proceeding via Kandahar to Kadul escorted by Afghan cavalry.

The Bolsheviki, the summary continues, have opened a large number of propaganda schools at Tashkent where Oriental languages will be taught, and agents will be sent to India, China and

all Moslem countries. The Tashkent Soviet recently determined to concentrate its efforts first on India and it is intended to open propaganda centers there as soon as possible.

GRAVE SITUATION

The grave situation in the Middle East, it is stated, is mainly due to the Bolshevik successes and the Allied statesmen in Paris are giving very serious attention to the question. Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Walter Long were hastily summoned to Paris today.

The Allies are now realising that the Red peril to civilisation is far greater than ever before and that at all costs it must not be allowed to spread beyond Russia.

The situation broadly summed up is: The Caucasus is now in peril. The Bolsheviki have reached the vicinity of the Persian border, the Turks are joining hands with certain Bolsheviki forces, while the tribes in the area of British occupation in Mesopotamia are being stirred up by Ramadan Shalash. General MacMunn, General Officer commanding in Mesopotamia, sent an untimatum to Shalash and then attacked and dispersed the latter's marauding parties.

DENIKIN OUTNUMBERED

Meanwhile owing to Admiral Kolchak's complete collapse, the only serious military force in the Far East is the Japanese division which is totally inadequate to stem a big thrust. Moreover it is understood that Japan is reluctant to undertake any heavy commitments.

At present the Bolsheviki are concentrating against General Denikin in South Russia. The latter has just won a success by recovering a strong line of defense on the Don river but he is hopelessly outnumbered and stands unaided, although it is admitted that he holds the road to India. Moreover it should not be forgotten that his troops are at present suffering from the influences of retreating for hundreds of miles and the fact must be faced, it is declared, that they might give way at any moment.

Incidentally it may be recalled that the Bolsheviki are feverishingly searching for the hoard of gold to the value of eighty millions sterling representing the Russian national treasury which was last in the custody of Admiral Kolchak.

The latest news from Odessa intimates that contrary to the report of his supercession, General Denikin is still in full command.

Says Germany Will Not Shelter Those Up For War Crimes

(*Reuter's Service*)

Paris, January 14.—The Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General instructed by M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George recently rescrutinised the list of German offenders who are to be tried by international law and cut down their numbers from several thousands to eight hundred.

It is pointed out on the best authority that the crimes for which the guilty parties will be arraigned are of such a revolting nature that even Germany will not shelter them, once the details and names are published.

It is not intended however to demand the surrender of such generals as Field Marshal von Hindenburg, Field Marshal von Mackensen or General von Ludendorff or other leaders who made war, howsoever bitterly, in accordance with the law of civilisation. But the Allies intend to bring to book people responsible for the inhuman crimes of the violation of France and Belgium, the submarine officers who fired on sailors after torpedoing ships, and officials responsible for German prison camp horrors.

AMERICAN CO. MEN ARE GUESTS TONIG AT NAVY 'Y' SHOW

Two four-round boxing bouts, a vaudeville number and a wrestling match will comprise the entertainment program for tonight at the Navy Y.M.C.A. when members of the American Company, S.V.C., will be the invited guests.

F. E. Chedlock of the U.S.S. Wilmington will scrap Cot Andre of the French cruiser d'Estrees and Jimmie Creyling is matched with Emerson Sunnycalb. Both are off the Wilmington.

The wrestling match will be between Aldred and Boldish of the Wilmington.

Morris Bremner of the Wilmington will burlesque a Hawaiian dance and M. Costa of the d'Estrees is down for a number which will include an imitation of Charlie Chaplin.

Apples, doughnuts and coffee will be served.

GEORGE LANNING, AUTHOR-TEACHER, PASSES SUDDENLY

Old Time Resident Of This Community Is Victim Of Heart Failure

WAS COMPILING HISTORY

Work He Was Preparing For Municipal Council Is Not Completed

Mr. George Lanning, author, educator and musician and an early resident of Shanghai, died suddenly from heart failure at his home, 14 Medhurst Terrace, Sunday evening. The funeral will be held at 4:30 o'clock today at Bubbling Well cemetery. He was 68 years of age and is survived by a widow, two sons and one daughter.

At the time of his death Mr. Lanning was engaged in writing for the Municipal Council a history of Shanghai. He had assembled much data for the book and although it has not been announced how far he had progressed with the compilation it is believed that the work was about one-third completed. It is known that one of the proposed three volumes is in the hands of the printers but thought that no manuscript had been written from the rest of the notes.

Having been given his preliminary education by his father, who was also an educator, Mr. Lanning stood at the head of the all-England examination list in 1870 and two years later was graduated with a first class certificate. He became head master of the Middlewich schools at that time and held the post until 1875.

HEADED SCHOOLS HERE

In September of 1875, Mr. Lanning came to Shanghai as head master of the Anglo-Chinese school. He continued at that school until he was made head master of the old Masonic School, later the Shanghai Public School, and retained that post until 1906, when he sought to retire.

But with the severance of himself from active duty in the schools, Mr. Lanning was not allowed to step entirely out of public life. His wealth of information as to the story of Shanghai, his facile pen and the need for a history of the Settlement were taken into consideration by the Municipal Councillors and Mr. Lanning was asked to undertake the work.

Mr. Lanning wrote many articles of merit and a number of good books, among them one called "Easy Steps to Chinese Studies." He was the author of many of the leading articles printed in Shanghai newspapers.

ACTIVE IN MASONRY

For many years Mr. Lanning was active in Free Masonry.

In 1866 he was P. G. Treasurer of the Royal Order of Scotland—Provincial Grand Lodge of China, etc. In the District Grand Lodge of Northern China he held at different times the offices of Junior Grand Warden, Treasurer, Registrar and Pres. D. B. of G. P. He was Worshipful Master of the Tuscan Lodge in 1893 and 1894. He held offices in the Orient Lodge of Mark Masons as Senior Warden and Worshipful Master, and was also Principal of the Zion Arch Chapter in 1905. He was honorary secretary of the Masonic Charity Fund from 1901 to 1909. At the time of his death he was Secretary to the Trustees of the Recreation Ground. Years ago he was organist to the Pootung Seamen's Church and also acted as Organist to the Holy Trinity Cathedral.

FIVE FOREIGNERS WERE ON BOARD MISSING STEAMER

Five foreigners were aboard the Brisbane, the steamer which left here for Vladivostok with gasoline on Christmas Day and is believed to have been lost after an explosion. The Brisbane was owned by Messrs. Carmichael and Clark of Hongkong and was chartered to the Standard Oil Company. Messrs. Moller and Company are the local agents.

From the offices of Messrs. Carmichael and Clark, information was given to the South China Morning Post that Captain McClellan and his wife, Chief Officer H. B. Enders, Chief Engineer R. William and Second Engineer J. E. Bowron were aboard the missing steamer.

Cabinet Ministers To Float Big Loan; Railways, Security

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, Jan. 17.—The Shuntien Shih Pao says that the Ministers of Finance and Communications will shortly jointly float a domestic short term loan of five million dollars secured on the Peking-Hankow and Peking-Suiyuan railways through the Banks of China and Communications.

Piastro-Paci Concert

The concert given by M.M. Piastro and Paci last night concluded the series on musical styles. Devoted to the "Moderns," the program consisted, happily enough, of those whose means of expression were not too revolutionary for the general run of musical concert goers. Experimental harmonies and "new" scales were almost entirely absent, and the concert was a very satisfying one both in choice of works and the manner of performance.

Volkmar Andrea's Sonata for violin and piano is elegiac in manner, and most acceptable in its delicate Impressionism. The three movements are thematically related very happily. It was played with every possible shade of coloring to enhance its intrinsic interest. The program had the words "First performance" to this and to Frugatta's Trio (for piano, violin and 'cello). It should be said that the remark only applies to Shanghai and, by the way, there is a lot of interesting modern violin and chamber music by Englishmen (Vaughan-Williams, Dale, Ireland, Stanford, Elgar) that has not been played here yet. After a group of four violin pieces, played exquisitely by Piastro, Mr. Paci made a tremendous success of Glazounov's theme, variations and finale, a splendid and fascinating work. Its severely simple theme is transformed by innumerable subtleties and gorgeous climaxes, in which Mr. Paci used his powers as a master of the piano to great effect.

The trio by Frugatta proved a quite spirited and not overmodern work, calling for great technical precision. Mr. Bakaleinikoff was the 'cellist. The artists were warmly recalled. A very good number of people have attended the series. Last night the hall was almost filled. Considering the boldness of the idea of grouping compositions, according to their historical significance, the artists have every reason to be satisfied with the support of the musical section of the public, and the latter should be grateful for the instructive and enjoyable music comprised in the various programs.

R. B. Hurry.

Syrian Volunteers Clash With French, Situation Is Grave

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 12.—A Cairo telegram dated January 8 states that the situation in Syria is exceedingly grave.

There has been serious fighting between the French and the Syrian Volunteers with heavy casualties on both sides. It is added that a national defense committee has been formed at Damascus where universal conscription is being enforced and woman are enrolling as combatants.

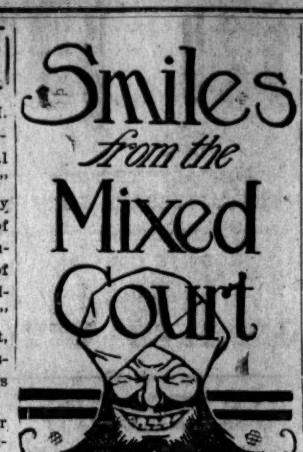
The Committee has issued a manifesto denouncing all foreign interference.

New Regulations For Ship Salutes In Chinese Waters

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 12.—The Admiralty list of saluting stations has been amended by the deletion of fourteen ports shown under China and the substitution of a new regulation that "foreign warships may fire salutes at any port of China where Chinese warships able to return salutes are present. A salute to the Chinese flag is in no case to be returned by a shore battery."

Smiles from the Mixed Court



When a Chinese Police Constable saw a Soochow bathtub strolling down Woosung Road he rubbed his eyes, took a second look and murmured something in Chinese equivalent to "By Heck."

A third look convinced him that he wasn't dreaming and he thought he'd better find out where that there tub got its legs, by gravy.

Bowing politely, the C. P. C. said:

"Slong's you're on my beat I gotta ask you, Mr. Tub, where it is you're going, and why and—how."

One of the crooked-necked horses racing about the rim of the contraption seemed to wink a devilish eye but the tub said not a word.

And so the cop tipped it over.

When out popped that merry, cleanly jester, Mr. Dzau Sungling.

The Mixed Court didn't seem to believe the bland Dzau's story that someone put the tub over his head when he wasn't looking. And as Mr. S. Yamaguchi said the Soochow was worth all of $2 and that he owned it, Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang thought a five days' rest at the expense of the Settlement would be a fair sentence.

Mr. Kliene To Speak To Woman's Club

Will Read His Story, 'Peach Blossoms' At Meeting The Afternoon

At the meeting of the American Woman's Club that will be held this afternoon at the Carlton Cafe, Mr. Charles Kliene will read his story, "Peach Blossoms."

The reading of Mr. Kliene's story will be preceded by a business meeting, and tea will be served, beginning at 4 o'clock. Mrs. C. H. Webb and Mrs. William Morris will be the tea hostesses.

POINCARE PRAISED BY M. DESCHANEL' PRESIDENT-ELECT

Pledge Of Fealty To Republic Given By Newly Named French Executive

CLEMENCEAU CABINET OUT

Premier Retiring Announces He Will Not Return To Political Life

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 18.—As already announced, M. Paul Deschanel was elected President of the Republic by the Congress of the two Chambers at Versailles yesterday. After the result of the election had been declared, congratulatory speeches were delivered by M. Leon Bourgeois, President of the Congress and by M. Nail, on behalf of the Government.

M. Deschanel replied: "As faithful guardian of the law, I shall do my best constantly to apply it in the letter and in the spirit, and to strengthen and perfect a close agreement between the Republic, the nation and free institutions.

"I salute my illustrious predecessors and among them M. Raymond Poincare, the great Frenchman who helped so much towards victory by holding together by a magnificent effort the energies of the nation. I shall give to France and to the Republic all that my duty demands of me and the strength of my heart."

Yesterday evening M. Deschanel called on M. Poincare at the Elysee, and on M. Clemenceau at the President of the Council's office.

The members of the Clemenceau Cabinet held their last meeting at the Elysee today. M. Clemenceau will at once hand M. Poincare the collective resignation of the Ministry.

DETAILS OF ELECTION

Paris, January 17.—The congress of the two Chambers met at Versailles today to elect the president of the Republic. M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, was elected by 734 votes out of a total of 889.

The political groups of the Chamber and Senate met in the Senate yesterday to chose their candidate for the presidency of the republic. The two candidatures announced were those of M. Deschanel and M. Clemenceau. The result of the vote taken was: For M. Deschanel, 408 votes; for M. Clemenceau 389 votes.

As soon as the result of the vote had been announced all the Ministers and Under Secretaries of State proceeded to the Ministry of War to confer with M. Clemenceau. Shortly after, M. Clemenceau sent a letter to M. Bourgeois, president of the congress of the two chambers, withdrawing his candidature for the presidency.

The Petit Parisien understands that M. Clemenceau is anxious to take a rest and that he proposes to retire to La Tranche in La Vendee. He will not return to politics but will devote himself to writing his war memoirs. He will also abandon journalistic polemics.

"No more writing in the newspapers," he is reported to have remarked to his friends. "I am going to write a book."

CONFIRMS VERDICT

Paris, January 18.—The results of the Senatorial elections held on January 11, confirm the verdict of the legislative elections in favor of the moderate parties with a corresponding defeat of the extreme Left. They constitute a victory for M. Clemenceau. President Poincare was returned almost unanimously for the Meuse department. The question has been raised regarding his eligibility for election while President, but the Senate will probably validate the election on January 18.

Moulders Favor Employers' Terms

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, Jan. 15.—The iron moulders conference has decided to take another ballot. The conference strongly recommends acceptance of the employers' terms namely a wage advance of five shillings a week and a conference on working conditions.

I see that those China Realty ads are still running in *The China Press*. What do you think of the proposition?

"I think the idea is fundamentally sound, old man. I myself have bought two or three plots as a spec.

"You see, Shanghai is growing at such a tremendous rate that more and more land is required for industrial, commercial and domestic purposes.

"That being the case, it is obvious to anybody that if you buy land now and hold it for a year or two, you are absolutely certain of a large profit."

Our specialty is land for any purpose and in any locality. Call in and see us.

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(F)

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$1 opens a Savings Account
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SAVINGS ACCOUNTS
TAELS STERLING
MEXICAN DOLLARS AMERICAN GOLD

FIXED DEPOSITS
TAELS STERLING
MEXICAN DOLLARS AMERICAN GOLD

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
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This is your LAST CHANCE to get a perfect

"JEWEL"

Cooking Range

at less than half price, equipped with six burners, hot water heater, plate warming top, large and convenient baking oven with thermometer front.

We will sell the remaining few, brand new and in perfect condition, for

only Tls. 60 each

Wholesale importing value, Tls. 125.00

Direct to you for your own home—Come in and see

We have also a few select "JEWEL" heating stoves at the same reduced rates

THE KLAUBER TRADING CORPORATION
10 Kiukiang Road

Throw Physic To The Dogs

This is the utterance of one of the greatest brains the world has known, and is now virtually endorsed by the best physicians of modern times

The dictum of the doctors of the day is

DIET *NOT* DRUGS

If your diet is wrong the best of drugs will not ease you. A business man cannot do good work after a heavy meal; the average tiffin takes 4 or 5 hours to digest, robbing the brain and higher nerve-centres of much of the blood and nerve energy, as that the brain is unable to work at its usual level efficiency. Don't "do yourselves" too well at your mid-day meal.

Acting on medical advice we have decided to offer our patrons a tiffin which will be a benefit to both their health and pockets.

OUR

75 Cents Tiffin

Will consist of a good nourishing Soup, a Chop or Steak from the Grill with vegetables, Bread, Butter, Cheese and Coffee.

Try this for a few days and see how much better you will feel and how efficient will be your work

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THE HOME OF - THE VICTOR - **MOUTRIE'S** THE HOME OF - THE VICTOR -

MILKMAID **Café au Lait**

Choice Coffee, Full-Cream Milk, Sugar & blended in correct proportions. Only boiling water required.

Leaves no "grounds" for complaint

SOLD BY ALL STORES Price in Shanghai for two sizes: 40 & 20 cts.

Fiume Question Settled At First League Meet

portant naval and military questions which call for discussion.

Sir Eric Drummond Is Named League Secretary

Paris, January 16.—The inaugural meeting of the League of Nations Council opened in the Clock Room at the Quai d'Orsay at 10:30 this morning. It was of a serious and businesslike character. M. Leon Bourgeois acted as chairman, having on his right Lord Curzon, Mr. Matsui, Senhor da Cunha (Brazil) and M. Venizelos, and on his left the representatives of Italy, Belgium and Spain. Viscount Grey was present and Mr. Lloyd George put in an appearance but left after a consultation with Viscount Grey.

On the motion of M. Bourgeois Sir Eric Drummond was formally installed as General Secretary. The meeting also unanimously elected M. Bourgeois first chairman, on the motion of M. Venizelos seconded by Lord Curzon.

PUBLIC IS ADMITTED

M. Bourgeois inaugural speech as chairman was a fine exposition of the aims of the League, Lord Curzon, who followed, expressed the loyalty of the British Empire to the spirit underlying the League Covenant, the intention of Great Britain to do her utmost to ensure its practical efficacy, and the firm belief that only through the League could we hope to ensure that the horrors and miseries of the past five years should not be repeated and that a new era of international relationships should dawn. Lord Curzon concurred with M. Bourgeois in hoping that America would soon take her place as a member of the League.

On the proposal of M. Bourgeois it was decided that the second meeting of the League should be held in London, the date to be fixed later.

At the close of the meeting a Commission of five members was appointed to delimit the frontiers of the Sarre basin, three members being nominated by the Council and one each by France and Germany. The Council's nominees were Colonel Wace, Great Britain; Major Lambert, Belgium; Major Kobaiashi, Japan.

The sitting lasted an hour and a half. The public were admitted to the adjoining room with wide alcoves opening to the conference chamber.

Allies Prepare For Plebiscite In Slesvig

Copenhagen, Jan. 14.—In accordance with the treaty of Versailles, preparations are being completed to take a plebiscite in Slesvig. Sir Charles Marling, the British Minister who is President of the International Commission, will take over the administration at Flensburg next week.

The higher German officials will be replaced by Allied officials. The occupation troops will probably consist of a battalion of British and another of French infantry and one company of French marines. British and French light cruisers and destroyers will anchor at Flensburg where the joint occupation forces will be commanded by the British Rear Admiral Sheppard.

Clemenceau Remains Head Of Peace Conference

Paris, January 18.—The Petit Journal discusses the effects of M. Clemenceau's resignation of the Premiership. "M. Clemenceau's departure," says the paper, "raises an important question, that of the representation of France at the Peace Conference. M. Clemenceau is not only President of the Conference and of the Supreme Council, he is also the head of the delegation of the five French plenipotentiaries.

Moreover three of these plenipotentiaries, MM. Pichon, Klotz and Tardieu were members of the Cabinet. M. Jules Cambon alone was not a minister.

With a view to maintaining continuity in the diplomatic pourparlers, M. Clemenceau will only resign the Premiership. He will not lay aside the functions of President of the Peace Conference until the new government has been formed. He will attend the meeting of the Supreme Council on Monday. After this meeting Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Nitti will in all likelihood return to London and Rome respectively and wait until the new Cabinet has appeared before Parliament to resume their labors and in particular the examination of the Ottoman question."

"In any case," the Petit Journal concludes, "current work will not suffer from this situation, inasmuch as the Secretariat General of the Conference is a permanent organisation which will ensure the execution of the decisions already agreed upon in principle."

Rhineland Commission Begins New Duties

London, January 14.—The Foreign Office announces that the Interallied Rhineland High Commission is beginning its duties in the occupied territory of Germany west of the Rhine and the bridgeheads. The seat of the Commission is Coblenz.

Sir Harold Stuart, late Home Secretary to the Government of India, and member of the Executive Council, Madras, has been appointed High Commissioner and Mr. Malcolm Robertson, of the British diplomatic service, Deputy High Commissioner.

The Allied Naval Armistice Commission under Vice Admiral Sir Edward Charlton will sail from Portsmouth at the end of the week for Kiel, to ensure the carrying out of the naval terms of the peace treaty by the Germans.

Anxious Problems Still Awaiting Solution

London, January 12.—The papers echo the King's prayer that Saturday's ceremony of the exchange of ratifications of the Versailles treaty may open an era of unbroken peace, but they dwell on the anxious problems still awaiting solution.

The Daily Telegraph says: "It is no time for triumph or soaring hopes. The delay in completing the peace with Germany is less disquieting than the graver questions involved in the omission of the American and Russian signatures from Saturday's process verbal and the problems of resettlement in the East."

The Morning Post writes: "The Germans are naturally anxious to discover what their relations will be with Great Britain. The immediate issue being a business one, it is essential that Great Britain's fiscal policy be formulated without delay."

The Daily Express remarks: "While insisting on non-evasion of the terms, the Allies, if they wish to reap the fruits of victory must permit Germany a measure of recovery to enable her to fulfil her undertakings."

The Daily Chronicle says: "It will save much trouble if the Allies at the outset are rigorous in exacting punctuality and strictness in the fulfilment of Germany's obligations. A relaxation of the terms can be considered when Germany has shown food faith."

The Daily News comments: "This drab agreement is not the peace anxiously anticipated a year ago. Yet the absence of pomp and drama prompts the hope that the peace which dawned in so humble circumstances may prove a more real peace than the loudly heralded milleniums."

The Times writes: "A new era opens with the old maxims of political honor so bright that they ought to shine for all time. Peace has been signed. It has now to be made and the League of Nations is the instrument. The absence of America and Russia has diminished the power of the League, but England and France are ready to shoulder responsibility for the League, alone, hoping to obtain reinforcement later. The Anglo-French alliance must therefore be drawn closer, but we shall welcome any sign of the new political spirit in Germany earning her admittance to the League."

Netherlands Sees Need Of Adhering To League

The Hague, Jan. 14.—The Netherlands Government has submitted to the Bureau of the Second Chamber of the States General a bill reserving to the Queen authority to adhere to the League of Nations.

In an explanatory memorandum the Government outlines "the imperfections" of the Covenant; for instance the Netherlands on joining the League must renounce her "privileged position as a neutral." Also the memorandum says "the proposed permanent court of international justice is very much in the air." The memorandum further suggests that small Powers have scarcely any influence on the administrative council of the League.

"Nevertheless," the memorandum declares, "the Government finds adhesion necessary not only because the Netherlands would otherwise be placed in an intolerable international position, but because, in spite of the drawbacks and singularities the League bears seeds of development which may be profitable to humanity."

PERSIA PLEDGES LEAGUE ADHESION

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 17.—The Persian Government, having been invited by M. Clemenceau, as President of the Peace Conference, to adhere to the League of Nations Covenant in conformity with article one of the Annexe to part one of the Treaty of Versailles, Prince Siruzz, Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, announced on the 13th instant the formal and unreserved adhesion of his Government to the Covenant, undertaking to fulfill all the duties and obligations imposed by the League on all its members.

Denmark Rejoices At Treaty Signing

(*Reuter's Service*)

Copenhagen, January 12.—The ratification of peace was hailed here with demonstrations of joy. The King sent a message of congratulation to King George and the heads of the other Allied countries expressing the deep gratitude of Denmark in connection with the early reunion of Slesvig to Denmark.

German Plan To End Rail Strike Leads To Riots

(Continued from Page 1)

strators had been brought into the courtyard of the Reichstag. Order was restored by the military.

Rail Strike Holds Up Berlin's Coal Supply

Berlin, January 13.—A strike of miners in the Hamborn district of the Ruhr region for a six-hour day and better food supplies led to rioting which lasted all day.

The mob stormed the town hall at Hamborn and seized arms. The disturbances later spread to other districts and continued in the evening.

Owing to the railway strike half a million tons of coal for Berlin are held up, while the interruption of coal production threatens to paralyse the entire Rhenish and Westphalian industrial regions.

Limit To Police Patience, Declares German Premier

London, January 15.—It appears from a speech made by the German Premier, Herr Bauer, in the National Assembly yesterday, only an incomplete report of which has been received, that it was the rejection of an Independent motion for the adjournment of the debate on January 13 which precipitated the outbreak.

Herr Bauer in his speech yesterday asserted that Independent deputies were seen waving cloths and shouting to incite the demonstrators to storm the Reichstag. He added that the police had been indulgent but that there were limits to their restraint when their comrades were disarmed, beaten, trampled upon, and killed with their own weapons. Therefore, Herr Bauer declared, the resort to action on the part of the police was most justifiable.

The Independent, Herr Henke repudiated the Premier's charges and declared that "the workers must fight the capitalistic government to the death." The Minister of the Interior, Herr Heine, said that the first shot had been fired from the crowd and that a number of shots had penetrated the House.

Two Papers Suspended: More Trouble Expected

Berlin, January 15.—Herr Noske has prohibited the publication of the newspapers Die Freiheit and Die Rote Fahne. Further big demonstrations are expected in view of the declarations of Communist speakers on January 13 that "the existence of all of them would be at stake during the next few days." Independents and Communists today celebrate the anniversary of the death of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht.

Germany Appoints New Charges For London And Paris

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 17.—A Zurich message states that the German Secretary of State for the Treasury, Herr Mayer, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires in Paris, Dr. Stahmer, Senator and Mayer of Hamburg, will represent Germany in London.

FURS FURS FURS

WE beg to inform our friends that, owing .. the growth of our business, on October 2nd, we shall open

A BRANCH STORE at C. 123 HONAN ROAD

We are specialists in the sale of all kinds of Furs and promptly execute all orders. We also purchase the best quality of Foreign Skins.

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"Recess" is a large size Virginia Cigarette—Imported From England

For sale by all leading Tobacconists throughout China

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Special for Today

VICTORIA CHOCOLATE CREAMS

Nothing to Compare with them in the Far East.

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WALK OVER

We have for many years bent every effort to produce the best in footwear for both Men and Women.

WALK-OVER Shoes, today, represent the latest in styles and the best in shoemaking.

Above is shown the "Carlton" model, a new receding, pointed toe, a style that will appeal to you in every way. Showing in black, tan and mahogany red. We invite you to call and see them.

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14 NANKING ROAD

How to protect your skin from the harmful effects of this climate

Before going out, protect your skin by an application of Pond's Vanishing Cream. Use it on your hands and neck as well as your face. Compare the fresh, soft condition in which it keeps your face with the drawn, dry feeling that generally follows exposure to the weather.

Based on an ingredient which doctors have used for years for its softening, beautifying qualities, Pond's Vanishing Cream is of the utmost value in overcoming all dryness and restoring the normal pliancy to the skin.

It is absolutely free from greasiness. You can use it throughout the day or you can put it on while dressing for the evening, with the knowledge that not a bit of it will remain on the skin to make it shiny. It has a wonderfully beautifying effect, and as a base for powder it is so effective that one powdering is sufficient for the whole evening. Try it the very next time you want your skin to look its very best.

Only the very freshest, purest ingredients are used in preparation of Pond's Vanishing Cream. It will not grow hair or down on the skin. Get a jar or tube of it today at any drug or department store.

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Methodists To Assemble At Peking Next Month To Plan Work For Next Four Years

Interest of members of the Methodist Episcopal church in China is now focussed upon the meeting of the Central Conference for Eastern Asia, which meets at Peking from February 11-16, and upon the many conferences preceding which will shape the program recommendations of this church for the next four years, to be submitted to that body. Representatives of the various conferences of this church in China are now passing through Shanghai on their way to Peking.

The Methodist Episcopal church in the United States during the year 1919 completed, in its Centenary campaign, one of the most remarkable achievements in the history of protestant mission activities. Every possible modern method was used to bring the problems and the possibilities of mission activities before the American people, with the result that the vast sum of $112,000,000 was subscribed for use in the ensuing five year period on the home and foreign field. Many of the church leaders in China were called home to assist in this campaign.

CANVASS OF WORK

Leaders of the church felt that before the results of this campaign were put into use in China and elsewhere, there should be a careful canvass of the work in hand and the mapping out of a nation-wide program which should be somewhat adequate for the task facing the denomination, in whose mission territories in China more than 80,000,000 people reside.

At the request of Bishop W. S. Lewis, who has been in charge of the China field since the death of his colleague Bishop James W. Bashford, Board of Foreign Missions of the church, with headquarters in New York city, worked out plans whereby such a study could be carried on in a detail probably hitherto unattempted by any single denominational mission in China.

In pursuance of this plan, Dr. Ralph A. Ward, of Foochow, who for three-and-a-half years had been one of the leading officials of the Centenary National headquarters at home, returned to China in August, and has since been directing this study in the seven annual conference sessions.

The plan has been to conduct a study which should bring out the best thought of Chinese members of the church and the missionaries alike, and so build a program for the next five years which should not represent the thinking of any single group of the church but of its entire leadership. More and more, it has been emphasised, Chinese leadership must forge to the front if permanent results in mission activities are to be obtained.

CHINESE TAKE PART

In each annual conference, therefore, a program statement meeting has been held, discussing the evangelistic, educational, medical and other plans of the work in the particular field. So interesting have some of these meetings been that at Nanking two sessions were required and at Foochow, four. As many as 60 different Chinese in a single conference have taken part in the discussions.

Traveling with Dr. Ward and the Centenary party have been numerous especially selected representatives of the mission work in each conference, both Chinese and missionaries. Some of these have been elected as delegates to the General Conference of the church, which meets at Des Moines for its quadrennial session in May. These men have studied the problems of the different conferences on the field and have made comparisons and inquiries in a way never before attempted.

For the past ten days these investigators have been in conference session at Foochow. They arrived in Shanghai on the Ningshin yesterday and proceed, after stopoffs at Nanking, Tsinan, and Tientsin, to Peking, where the sessions will be continued until the time of the Central Conference. At this the recommendations which have been so carefully worked out will be submitted to that body.

Traveling with Dr. Ward is Mr. J. I. Parker, an expert statistician who has worked out for this conference one of the most elaborate and complete set of maps of mission activities ever prepared by any denomination in China; Mr. C. A. Jones, who handled Centenary publicity in the large Cincinnati Area in the United States, and Lieut. Stanley H. High, former secretary of the European Reconstruction Commission of the Methodist Episcopal church.

THE DELEGATES

Among the representatives of the various conferences who have been engaged in this study are the following:

North China: Rev. Geo. L. Davis, Dr. H. T. Chen, Peking; Rev. W. P. Chen, Shanghai and others who will join the group on its arrival at Peking.

West China: Rev. J. M. Yard, Rev. Geo. B. Neumann, Chengtu; Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Peat, Chungking; Rev. L. G. Daang, Tzedzo, lay delegate to the General Conference.

Central China: Rev. Paul Hutchinson, Shanghai; Rev. H. D. Lee, Wuhu; Mr. T. Hung, lay delegate to General Conference; Dr. A. J. Bowen; Miss Shaw, Nanking.

Kiangsi: Rev. and Mrs. Earl Hoose, Rev. H. C. Hwang, Miss Clara E. Merrill, Rev. Carleton Lacy, Dr. Hu Chi-pin, ministerial delegate to General Conference, Kiukiang; Rev. M. D. Jiang, Nanchang.

Yenping: Rev. Frederick Banghardy, Dr. Garnet Trimble, G. S. Ha, Shu Meing-yu, Irving Lacy, Yenping.

Foochow: Paul Viant, Dr. T. H. Coole, Rev. W. Y. Chen, Rev. Frank Cartwright, Rev. G. S. Miner, Rev. Harry Worley, Dr. John Gowdy, E. L. Ford, N. G. Uong, G. H. Uong, and others. Miss Ruby Sia, E. F. Black.

Hinghwa: Rev. W. B. Cole, Rev. F. P. Jones, Mrs. W. N. Brewster, Dr. E. J. Betow, Mr. and Mrs. Na and others.

It is expected that in the neighborhood of 100 men and women, representing every phase of the activities of the church in China will take part in the conferences beginning next week at Peking. Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Lacy of Shanghai will join the group from this time on.

One of the interesting reports concerning the work of this study has been in connection with the successful use of the Centenary lantern slides, which were used in America with marked effectiveness. Dr. Ward's party has used these in many kinds of meetings throughout China, and in the last few weeks four open air tests were made in the Foochow neighborhood. In Foochow city, 3,000 people attended the first lecture and over 5,000 the second, both given in the compound of the Government Middle School.

At important towns within a short distance of the city, two other evening lectures were given, one to an audience of over 2,000 and one to over 3,000 people. A remarkable fact was that, in the latter case, an idol theatrical performance was brought to a conclusion a couple of hours ahead of time in order to permit the showing of the pictures, on the very grounds where the idol show had been held, and despite the fact that the missionary address did not begin until eleven o'clock, the large crowd remained until the end.

The success of these tests, and of others which have been made, presages the widespread use of such slides in the near future by forces of the church in China.

Caproni Aeroplane Reaches Adalia On Rome-Tokio Flight

(*Reuter's Service*)

Rome, Jan. 13.—The Caproni aeroplane piloted by Lieutenants Scavini and Banalumi arrived at Adalia yesterday on the Rome-Tokio flight.

News Brevities

The Church of England Men's Society will hold a meeting at the Church House this evening at nine o'clock.

* * *

There will be a tea dance at the Country Club Thursday afternoon.

* * *

The Chefoo Schools Association will hold a reunion Thursday night at the Union Church Hall.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Race Club will be held at the Grand Stand on Friday, January 30.

* * *

The Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association will hold its annual general meeting at 8A Jinkee Road on Wednesday afternoon, January 28 at 4 o'clock.

* * *

The China Homeward Freight Conference lines, having been able to increase their numbers of sailings, anticipate they will be able to supply sufficient tonnage to meet the requirements of shippers.

* * *

The entertainment recently given at the French Club in aid of Tousewei Orphanage realised $1,500. The entertainment at Siccawei netted $3,300 for the orphans.

* * *

Friends of Mr. R. J. Gill, of the McDonald Chow Company, will regret to learn that he is in the General Hospital suffering from a broken ankle, the result of being hit by a motor car while he was on his motor cycle. According to Mr. Gill, the motor car turned without warning, as he was alongside it, to enter a side road, and he had a very close call for his life. He was formerly an aviator in the American Army.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Denham were among the passengers who left on the Shinyo Maru for Hongkong.

* * *

"Sunset in Flanders," a picture of wonderfully soft tones and unusually fine lights and shades, painted by Mr. James Macbeth, is being raffled for Siberian relief. The picture is on exhibition at Squires Bingham Company store and tickets for the raffle can also be purchased there.

* * *

Waung Ah-lien, charged with complicity in a murder at Pootung, was ordered held until a warrant for him is issued within the week by the authorities across the river. The order was issued in Mixed Court yesterday by British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang.

* * *

Captain Robert Dollar, accompanied by his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dollar and Miss M. J. Carroll, secretary, arrived at Manila on the Grace Dollar on January 7.

* * *

A report has been received from the Captain of the s.s. Esang that a small derelict junk was passed when in latitude 35°– 22' N. and longitude 122°– 46½' E. Five men were rescued.

* * *

Mr. S. H. Dodwell of Hongkong has been provisionally appointed unofficial member of the Legislative Council to succeed Mr. R. G. Shewan.

* * *

Mr. S. Fukano, former manager of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Shanghai and later head of the Yokohama offices, died at Yokohama on Sunday.

* * *

Mr. J. O. P. Bland, former secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, has left for Peking.

* * *

The Municipal Service Club will hold a dance in the South Room of the Town Hall Saturday night.

* * *

A bomb planted or thrown on the roof garden of the Wing On store on Nanking Road exploded shortly before seven o'clock Sunday night and did little damage.

* * *

The local offices of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company of London have issued calendars which are novel in that all 12 months are shown on a heavy cardboard strip. Messrs. J. Llewellyn and Company are distributing a calendar with Leader's painting "November," accurately reproduced.

* * *

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration is asking for tenders on 200,000 pieces of first class hard oak or other hardwood railway sleepers, 2,260 pieces of bridge ties and 4,128 pieces of crossing timbers. Tenders must be received on or before noon March 1 and are to be opened at 3 o'clock the same day.

* * *

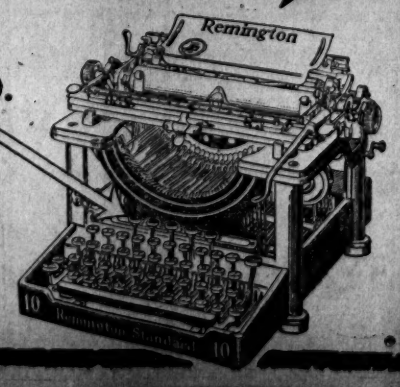
Early last night five men entered a cotton waste cleaning factory at 486 Wayside Road and stole money and clothing totaling about $300 or $400 in value. Two of the men were armed.

ISMER STORE ROBBED

Over $2,000 worth of jewelry was stolen from the store of Messrs. C. Ismer and Company, 44 Nanking Road, Sunday night. Robbers entered through a window in the rear and pulling off the guarding iron bars. Watches and rings comprised the loot. There was no attempt to rob either the safe or the cash register.

PHONE WEST 189
FORD HIRE SERVICE
$3 per hour $1 20-minutes
77 ROUTE VALLON

MILKMAID
Café au Lait
Leaves no "grounds" for complaint
Choice Coffee, Full-Cream Milk, Sugar & blended in correct proportions. Only boiling water required.
SOLD BY ALL STORES Price in Shanghai for two sizes: 40 & 20 cts.

$143 Mex. Net
Model 10 "A"
Direct from Remington Factory
SELL STARTING
Remington
Typewriters

MUSTARD & CO.
Sole Representatives for China, including Hongkong and Macao.
Shanghai, Tientsin, Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Harbin.

"Who are the agents?"
LIST OF LOCAL AGENTS
Appearing in this Newspaper on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday
This familiar query will be answered by this

ABRASIVE COMPOUNDS
The Carborundum Company
American Trading Co.

ADDING MACHINES
Burroughs Adding Machine Co.
Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Sundstrand Adding & Listing Machine
Barrett Adding-Listing-Computer
Golden Gem Adders
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

ALUMINUM WARE
Illinois Pure Aluminum Co.
Willits & Patterson

ANESTHETICS
Procaine (Novocain)
Hector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.

BALL BEARINGS
The Chinese SKF Co., Ltd.

BANDAGES, CREPE PAPER
Dennistan's
American Trading Co.

BEER
Asahi Beer
The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

BELTING
Edward R. Ladew Co.,
American Trading Co.
Gandy Belting Co. (Baltimore)
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
John Tullis & Son, Ltd.
Arnhold Brothers & Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

BOILERS
Erie City Iron Works
American Trading Co.

BOOKS & PUBLICATIONS
D. Appleton & Co., (Miscellaneous);
Barse & Hopkins (Children's & Novelties);
Badger (Gorham Press), (Miscellaneous);
The Century Co., (Miscellaneous);
E. J. Clode Pub. Co., (Miscellaneous);
Dodd Mead & Co. (Miscellaneous);
G. H. Doran & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Doubleday, Page & Co. (Sets & Miscell.);
Funk & Wagnalls (New Standard Dictionary
Literary Digest New 10 vol "History of the World War." Self-help English books.)
The Grolier Society (The Book of Knowledge)
Grossett & Dunlap, (Popular Setion);
Harper Bros. (Sets & Miscellaneous);
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Miscellaneous);
Laird & Lee, Inc., (Diaries);
Little, Brown & Co., (Miscellaneous);
J. B. Lippincott & Co., (Medical);
McGraw-Hill Pub. Co. (Engineering);
The Ronald Press, (Business)
W. B. Saunders Co., (Medical);
Chas. Scribner's & Sons, (Miscellaneous);
F. A. Stokes Co. (Miscellaneous);
Chinese American Publishing Co.,
American Library Association
American Technical Society
Comstock Publishing Co. (Scientific)
Columbia University Press
Ginn & Co.
Gregg Publishing Co. (Shorthand)
D. C. Heath & Co.
The Macmillan Co.
Yale University Press
Edward Evans' Sons, Ld.
American Book Company, New York
Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago (Maps)
G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield
Macmillan & Co., London
The Macmillan Company, New York
The University of Chicago Press
The Mission Book Company

BOOKS, TECHNICAL & BUSINESS
International Library of Technology
Internat'l. Correspondence Schools

BOOTS & SHOES
Brown Shoe Co.
Willits & Patterson
F. Mayer Boot & Shoe Co.
The Menihan Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

BOTTLES, HOT WATER, METAL
Gillette Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

BUILDING MATERIALS
Wm. Morris & Co., Ld.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ld.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUILDINGS, SECTIONAL STEEL
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

BUTTER
Meyman—Australian & Danish
Mustard & Co.

CALCULATING MACHINES
Marchants, Monroes, Millionaires
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

CANDLES
Price's (China) Ltd.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

CANVAS & TARPAULIN
Goodin Reid & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.

CASH REGISTERS
National Cash Register Co.
American Trading Co.

CHECK PROTECTORS
The Protectograph & Check Writer
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

CIGARS & CIGARETTES
Golodina Cigars
British-American Tob. Co. (China) Ld.
Kyriazi Freres, Cairo
Wallem & Co.
Melachrino: M. Melachrino & Co., Inc.
Tobacco Products Corporation
Naturals: Schinasi Bros.
Tobacco Products Corporation

CONFECTIONERY
Life Saver Mints
Willits & Patterson

CONVEYING MACHINERY
Brown Portable Elevator Co.
American Trading Co.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
International Correspondence Schools
China Agency, 11e Nanking Rd.

CUTLERY
Wm. A. Rogers, Ltd., (Silverware)
Willits & Patterson

DICTATING MACHINES
The Dictaphone Co. of America
Technical Supply Co. 11e Nanking Rd.
Ediphone Dictating Machines
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DISINFECTANTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
B. K. General Laboratories
American Trading Co.
Lifebuoy Royal Disinfectant Soap.
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

DISINFECTORS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

DRAPERIES, LINENS, ETC.
Catlin & Co., New York
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
40 Canton Rd.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
H. K. Mulford Co.
Hector Chemical Co.
American Trading Co.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
The Shanghai Dispensary

DUPLICATING MACHINES
American Multigraph Co.
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.
Edison-Dick Mimeograph
Mustard & Co.
Ideal Stencil Machine Co.
Willits & Patterson
Ronco Duplicator & Copier
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Rotary & Modern Duplicators
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

DYES
Ralph L. Fuller & Co., New York
China Mutual Trading Co.
Grasselli-Bayer
Sonn Brothers Co.
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Meriau, 11 Av. Edouard VII.
Sunset Soap Dyes
American Trading Co.
Newport Chemical Works
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
National Aniline & Chem. Co., Inc.
Hd. Office for China, 14 Canton Rd.

ELECTRICAL DEVICES,
Anylite Electric Co. (Dimmers)
China Investment & Trading Co.
Gant & Co., Ltd., (Electric Clocks)
Scott, Harding & Co.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Duncan Electrical Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Sangamo Electric Co.
Weston Electrical Instrument Co.
Ashida Engineering Co. Ltd
Belden Mfg. Co. (Wires & Cables)
Luminous Unit Co., (Brascolite)
Hart & Hegeman Mfg. Co. (Wiring Devices)
Lux Mfg. Co. (Nitrogen Lamps)
Niagara Searchlight Co. (Flashlights)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

ELECTRIC LT. & POWER PLTS.
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.
Marco Light
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Siemens Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Unitectric Corp. (Unit Electric Plants)
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.

ENGINES, BOILERS, STEAM
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

ENGINES, GAS & OIL
Nelson Bros. Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Wolverine Marine Motors
American Trading Co.
Ruston—T. E. M. A.
Scripps—T. E. M. A.
Brons—T. E. M. A.

EXPANDED METAL
General Fireproofing Co.
Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

FILTERS
Slack & Brownlow, Ltd.
Mustard & Co.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Boyd Fire Extinguisher,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Fyre—Fyter Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Pyrene Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co.
Hollandia—T. E. M. A.

FLOOR PRESERVATIVES
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

GLASS
Hires Turner Glass Co.
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Pilkington Bros., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

GRAMOPHONES
Cortina Languages Outfits
Chung Hwa Book Co., Ltd.
The New Edison Phonograph,
J. A. S. Alves, 1a Jinkee Rd.

HARDWARE
Russel & Irwin Mfg. Co.,
China Investment & Trading Co., Inc.
Chicago Spring Butt Co. (Spring Hinges)
United Specialities Mfg. Co. (Auto. Sash Adj.)
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

HEATING DEVICES
D. Moore & Co.,
American Trading Co.
Southard-Robertson Co. (Stoves),
Mustard & Company.
Therox Stoves & Alcohol Fuel Cubes
Willits & Patterson.

INKS, PRINTING
Geo. H. Morrill Co.,
American Trading Co.

INSTRUMENTS, SCIENTIFIC
Cambridge Scientific Instrument Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, ACC. & SICK.
Ocean Accident Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, FIRE
Assicurazioni Generali
G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Motor Union Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Queen Insurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co.,
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Norwegian Atlas Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, LIFE
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MARINE
Assicurazioni Generali,
G. A. Bena, 44 Szechuen Rd.
Batavia Sea & Fire Ins. Co.,
Rayner, Heusser & Co., Tel. 898.
Employers Liability Assurance Corp., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Phoenix Assurance Co.,
American Trading Co.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund
The Norwegian Lloyd Ins. Co., Ltd.

INSURANCE, MOTOR CAR.
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

INSURANCE, MISCELLANEOUS
Commercial Union, 4 The Bund

IRON MERCHANTS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

LEATHER SUBSTITUTE
Dupont's Fabrikoid,
Sonn Brothers Co.

LIFTS
Otis Elevator Co.,
American Trading Co.
Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.

LIGATURES & SUTURES.
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Davis & Geck,
American Trading Co.

LOCKS
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MACHINE TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CEREAL MILLING
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Sprout Waldron & Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Edward Maurer Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, CONCRETE
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, ICE MAKING
York Mfg. Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MINING
Ingersoll Rand Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, PAPER MAKING
Bagley & Sewall,
E. D. Jones & Sons Co.,
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co.

MACHINERY, REFRIGERATING
York Manufacturing Co.,
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, RICE
Engelburg Huller Co.,
American Trading Co.

MACHINERY, TEXTILE
Baron & Hogarth, (Heralds & Reed)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Chas. Cain's Son & Greenwood,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Gregson & Monk (Cotton, Silk, Wool)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Geo. Keighley, Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Asa Lees & Co., Ltd.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Lupton Bros., Ltd., (Accessories, Cott. Mill)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
J. H. Riley & Co., Ltd. (Bleacher, Dyer, Finisher)
J. Whitehead & Co., 9 Av. Edw. VII.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

MACHINERY, TOBACCO
American Machine & Foundry Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
United Cigarette Machine Co
American Trading Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, MISCELLANEOUS
Edward Maurer & Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MACHINERY, WOODWORKING
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.,
40 Canton Road
American Drug Co.,
42 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Gillette Mfg. Co.,
Hector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

MEDICINES
Society of Chemical Industry in Basle
J. Merian, 11 Av. Edward VII
Dr. D. Jayne & Son
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

MICROSCOPES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

MILK, TINNED
Bear Brand,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTOR CARS
Humber, Ltd.,
Scott Harding & Co.
Ford Cars & Trucks
Hudson Super-Six
Essex
Dodge & Seymour

MOTOR CAR SUPPLIES
Klaxon Horns,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.

MOTORCYCLES & ACCESSORIES
Excelsior Motorcycle Co.,
American Trading Co.

MOTOR TRUCKS
Bethlehem Trucks,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc. (Far Eastern Distributors)
Kissel—T. E. M. A.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Estey Organ Co.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Library Bureau,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.
Shaw-Walker Steel Files,
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.

Y. & E. Filing Systems
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Macey & Co.,
United States Steel Furniture Co.,
American Trading Co.
Art Metal Steel Furniture,
Barroughs Adding Machines,
Oliver Typewriters,
Rouco Duplicators & Copiers,
Reliable Safe & Lock Co.,
Victor Safe & Lock Co.,
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes,
Boston Pencil Sharpeners,
Venus Pencils,
Caribonum Ribbons & Carbons,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Remington Typewriters
Remington Ribbons & Carbon Paper,
Steel Equipment Co.,
A. B. Dick Mimeograph Co.,
Dalton Adding Machine Co.,
Chicago Mirror & Art Glass Co.
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

OPTICAL GOODS
American Optical Co.,
National Optical Co., 49 Nanking Rd.
Standard Optical Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.
Acme White Lead & Color Works,
Willits & Patterson
Boston Yarn Co., (Kyanize)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Chas. H. Brown Paint Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Certain-teed Products Corporation
Truscon Laboratories,
American Trading Co.
Velvaline—T. E. M. A.

PAPER
Edison-Dick Impression Paper,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Impression and Manifold Papers
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Maurice O'Meara Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Typewriter & Rouco Paper,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Road.
B. Dieden & Co., Ltd.

PENS & PENCILS
Moore's Fountain Pens,
Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.,
American Trading Co.

PERFUMERY
Malson de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Rd.
H. K. Mulford Co.,
Davis & Geck,
Hector Chemical Co.,
American Trading Co.

PHOTO SUPPLIES
Rexo Cameras,
Burke & James
American Trading Co.

PIECE GOODS
Catlin & Co., New York.
Wm. Simpson Sons & Co., New York,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Persian Commercial Co.

PRESSBOARD & INSULATING PAPER
Diamond State Fibre Co.
American Trading Co.

PRINTING SUPPLIES
Shanghai Press, Ltd.

PROJECTION LANTERNS
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.,
Moveite, Inc.,
Edward Evans & Sons, Ltd.

PULLEYS
The Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

PUMPING MACHINERY
W. H. Allen Son & Co., Ld.
Scott Harding & Co.
Gwynne's Ltd., London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

RAILWAY MATERIALS
Liberty Steel Products Co.,
New York.
T. Hsieh, Chinese Co-Director
Astor House Hotel, Shanghai.
Ramage Iron Works,
American Trading Co.

REFRIGERATORS
White Frost Refrigerator Co.,
American Trading Co.

ROOFING MATERIALS
A. B. C. and Pagoda Roofing,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.
Carey Roofings,
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Weather-Compo / Scout Roofings } Certain-teed Products Corp.
American Trading Co.

ROPE, STEEL
R.S. Newall & Son
Scott Harding & Co.

SAFES LOCKS & STR. RM. DOORS
Kaiser Safe Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Safe-Cabinet Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ltd., 44a, Kiangse Rd.
York Safe & Lock Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Y. & E. Record Safes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.
Reliable Safes & Locks
Victor Safes & Locks,
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Lips—T. E. M. A.

SANITARY FITTINGS
Trenton Potteries Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

SHIPPING LINES
SS "Shawsing" & "Upola"
Jensien Transport Co.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd.
Apcar Line
Eastern & Australia S. S. Co., Ltd.
Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

SKYLIGHTS
David Lupton Sons Co.
American Trading Co.

SOAP
Lever Bros., Ltd.
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Benjamin Brooke & Co., England
Hodgson & Simpson, Ld.
R. S. Hudson, Ld., England
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.

STATIONERY
Crown Ribbon & Carbon Mfg. Co.
Whiting Paper Co. (Fine Stationery)
Chinese American Publishing Co.

STEEL PRODUCTS
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
United States Steel Products Co.

STEEL STRUCTURAL
Pacific Coast Steel Co. of
San Francisco, Cal.
Shanghai Branch
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

STEEL WINDOWS & DOORS
J. G. Wilson Corporation
Truscon Steel Co.
American Trading Co.

STERILIZERS
American Sterilizer Co.
American Trading Co.

STOVES-HEATING & COOKING
Southard-Robertson Co.
Mustard & Co.
D. Moore & Co.
American Trading Co.

SUGAR OF MILK
National Milk Sugar Co.
American Trading Co.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
American Drug Co.
42 Nanking Road

SURVEYING & DRAFTING INST.
Wm. Ainsworth & Sons Co.,
Technical Supply Co., 11e Nanking Rd.

TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH APP.
Automatic Telephone Mfg. Co., Ltd.
Scott Harding & Co.
Federal Telephone & Telegraph Co.
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.
Relay Automatic Telephone Co., Ld. London.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Stromberg Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co.
American Trading Co.

TILES
The Mosaic Tile Co.,
American Trading Co.

TOILET REQUISITES
Malson de Parfumerie
40 Nanking Road
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Durham Duplex Razor Co.
Lanman & Kemp (Florida Water)
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.
Vinolia Co., Ld., Paris & London
Lever Bros. (China) Ltd.
Gillette Razors & Blades
Ponds Vanishing Cream
Ponds Extract
Ponds Cold Cream
Dodge & Seymour.

TOOLS
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Large Stocks—T. E. M. A.

TRUCKS, ELEVATING
The Barrett Cravens Co. (Build Truck),
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

TYPEWRITERS
Corona Typewriters
Dodge & Seymour
Remington Typewriters.
Mustard & Co.
Underwood Typewriter Co.
Dodwell & Co., Ld., 44a, Kiangse Rd
Oliver Typewriters
Rebuilt Typewriters—All Makes
Andrews & George, 1 Foochow Rd.
Fox Baby Portable
National Portable
Rebuilt Typewriters-All Makes
The Office Appliance Co., 22 Nanking Rd.

TYRES
Miller Tires
Dodge & Seymour
Racine Tire Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.

"VASELINE" PREPARATIONS
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.,
Mustard & Co., 22 Museum Rd.

VENTILATING EQUIPMENT
Blackman Export Co.,
Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ld.
B. F. Sturtevant Co.
American Trading Co.

WATCHES & CLOCKS
"Westclox" "Big Ben" etc.
Mustard & Co.
Wm. L. Gilbert Clock Co.,
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Illinois Watch Co.
Ashida Engineering Co., Ld.,
Waltham Watch Co.
American Trading Co.

WATERPROOFING PASTE
Truscon Laboratories
American Trading Co.

WATERWORKS SUPPLIES
Jewell Export Filter Co.
American Trading Co.
Pittsburgh Water Heater Co. (Auto. Htrs.)
China Invest. & Trading Co., Inc.

WEIGHING MACHINES, SCALES
Buffalo Scale Co.
Edward Maurer Co., Inc.
Howe Scale Co.
Mustard & Co.
Knowles Scale Co.
Dodge & Seymour
Henry Pooley & Son Ltd., Birmingham.
China Mutual Trading Co.
Fairbanks—T. E. M. A.

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AERO CLUB PLANS TO GIVE GREETING TO ITALIAN FLIERS

Meeting Yesterday Decides To Entertain Men Making Trip From Rome

BRODIE CLARKE PRESIDENT

Officers Named And Temporary Executive Board Also Is Chosen

Plans to entertain the Italian airmen, who will soon pass through Shanghai on the much heralded Rome-to-Tokio flight, formed an important portion of the discussion yesterday at the meeting at which further steps were taken to complete the organisation of the Aero Club of Shanghai. It is probable that a spectacular public exhibition of flying will be arranged to take place at the Kiangwan race track to greet the Italians whose arrival and landing will mark the climax of the demonstration.

Definite progress was made with the organisation of the new club at the meeting, which took place at the Carlton. The officers named are: President, Mr. Brodie A. Clarke; Vice Presidents, Messrs. T. E. Doremus and Y. C. Tong; Secretaries, Messrs. L. M. Bocker and C. T. Chu. Mr. Bocker will also be treasurer of the club. An executive committee to serve pending the adoption of a constitution and completion of the organisation was chosen and this is composed of the officers together with chairmen of committees named at a preceding meeting, who are: Messrs. Tang Shao-yi, membership; J. Edward Doyle, publicity; Maj. W. R. McBain, constitution, and two members of the club, who are Messrs. G. M. Bena and Madier.

ANNUAL DUES $5

When the discussion concerning the name of the new club arose a suggestion, which won some little support, to call the organisation "The Aero Club of China" was at length rejected and it was voted to name the body the Aero Club of Shanghai with a general understanding that it would in future co-operate with other aero clubs that may be formed in Chinese cities to form a national organisation. Questions concerning membership were not disposed of, but it was decided that the annual membership fee should be $5.

EXHIBITION FLIGHT

Various proposals were advanced for the entertainment of the Italian fliers. It was first suggested that a reception be arranged to take place at the Carlton or some other suitable place and another suggestion was for a public tiffin. It was Mr. Bocker, the secretary and treasurer, who advanced the idea of holding a public flying demonstration to be staged by airmen now in the city with airplanes that have been brought here by the Italian flight party. He pointed out that this would have the effect of stimulating public interest in the new organisation and prove a means of raising needed funds, as an admission fee would be charged.

No definite decision was reached, however, concerning the form of entertainment to be provided and the entire matter was left in the hands of the executive committee that had been named.

No date was fixed for the next meeting of the club.

A CORRECTION

Due to a typographical error, a misleading version was given in published reports of a ruling handed down by Judge Charles S. Lobinger of the United States District Court who held that oral wills are legal only when made by soldiers in service or sailors at sea. The decision was made in the case of the Estate of Frederick Peterson George who died at Siangyang last October and in a statement to several persons several hours before he passed away bequeathed his personal property to the Siangyang mission. It was held that this did not constitute a valid will.

A portion of the decision that was left out in printed reports emphasised that oral wills may only be made by soldiers and sailors, saying, "But the privilege is confined to these two classes; the wills of all others must be in writing and either subscribed or written by the testator."

NEW SILVER RECORD

(Reuter's Service)

London, Jan. 12.—Silver today reached 82½ pence per ounce, a new record mainly owing to short supplies.

Mr. Wang Tsing-wei Tells Of Chinese Students In France

Mr. Wang Tsing-wei, founder of the Societe Franco-Chinoise, lectured before the World's Chinese Students' Federation on "Chinese Students In France" on Saturday night.

He said in part: "The war has seriously affected educational advancement in France by reason of the enthusiasm with which the teachers and students of France had joined the colors. I remember that in 1917 in the School of Arts of the Bordeaux University, the class shrank to a total of 40 and of this number only 4 were boys, the rest being girls. The privations caused by the war were, however, cheerfully borne within the University walls.

"I think that the present moment is very opportune for Chinese students to study in France so that they may learn from personal observation the strenuous measures being adopted in France in the direction of reconstruction so as to restore normal conditions.

"The war has driven home one important lesson, that science is the decisive factor in modern warfare. France lived up this revelation, and her educational program was maintained during the war as far as circumstances permitted. One instance suffices to illustrate. French enthusiasm to keep her wheels of education in motion. A school near Paris was struck by a shell which partially destroyed the school building but the classes were carried on without interruption.

THRIFT SOCIETY FORMED

"In the 1st year of the Min Kuo (1912) Mr. Li Yu-ying, established the Western Education Thrift Society whose object was to send Chinese students to study in Europe under a thrift system whereby a saving of 50 percent of the usual expenses is effected. Some critics of Western education for Chinese advocate the merit system by which those university students with the best qualifications are to be sent abroad.

"While this system has its good points, I observe that it has also three defects:

(A) China has but a few universities and the schools for special subjects cover only a small section of the wide range of courses taught in foreign universities. If the acquisition of specialised knowledge is deemed a requisite condition, then many deserving students lacking knowledge will be deprived of opportunities out of which they could achieve excellent results.

(B) The number of middle schools in China today are inadequate for receiving students who have completed their studies in the primary schools while the same condition prevails in universities with regard to the admission of students graduated from the middle schools.

"Some people argue that universities are not required until we have done all we should do in the sphere of primary school education. My argument is this. Good universities will pave the way for good middle schools and good middle schools will in turn foster the growth of primary schools.

"It should be remembered that one of the greatest educational problems today is that the supply of qualified teachers is far below the demand. We need plenty of universities and middle schools as well as normal schools and teachers' colleges. To have the right men for teachers in our universities we must send many earnest students to enter the university schools abroad.

(c) China, let us remember, has a dense population; she is of a vast area and has an exceptionally long history of an individualistic civilisation. To bring about anything worthy of the name of reconstruction, we must rely on the efforts of a large section of our countrymen to introduce the new civilisation of the world to bring our own up-to-date. A Chinese studying abroad has the best opportunities to learn the principles of reconstruction by reason of his congenial environments. If we have something like 100,000 students abroad, we ought to say "Let us have more."

STUDENTS' EXPENSES.

"Before the war it was originally planned that the annual expenditure to be incurred by each student under the thrift plan was to be $600. In some cases, students arriving in France failed to gain admission into one of the French universities because in some universities the scale of charges exceeds the provision of $600 a year; but these are exceptions to the rule.

"During the war great difficulties were experienced in the beginning of the war on account of the non-arrival of remittances from China. Mr. Hu Wei-teh, the Chinese Minister in Paris, relieved the embarrassments of the students by advancing a total sum of 80,000 francs. The loans will of course be repaid upon the arrival of remittances from China.

"After the war it is true that the cost of living has increased as a result of the war. But to counterbalance this condition comes the low exchange of the franc, which makes it possible to obtain as much as 6,000 francs in return for $600. The students under the thrift system will thus be put on the same financial basis as the students sent to France at government expense. Should the exchange rise within the next two years, which seems unlikely, the cost of living will, in all probability, correspondingly decrease.

"It is now plain that when we can send a student to France at an annual cost of $600, the expense is about the same as that incurred in Japan. It is less than what is charged at the Hongkong University. General Chen Chiungming is sending to France students from a number of districts in Fukien on the ratio of one to three students per district. The Canton Government is also adopting like measures. The results will mean an addition of from 100 to 200 students. If every province will follow this example, the results will certainly be very gratifying.

CHINESE LABOR IN FRANCE

"Reference must here be made to the Industrial-Educational Society. This society is run on a basis different from that of the thrift society. Its history is worth being recalled. Mr. Li Yuying opened a factory in France for curing beans and he employed Chinese laborers, and as they were well paid, they were able to afford the expenditure of their education after working for a time in Mr. Li's concern. In France foreign laborers are allowed to work provided they would agree to two conditions: they must work for wages on a uniform basis, they must answer the call of trade unions to strike. This means to say that only skilled labor is sure of employment. After working for one or two years, the earnings for wages will be enough to pay for the educational expenses.

"Yen Hsi-shan, the Civil Governor and Tuchun of Shansi, evidently was not correctly informed regarding the principles under which the Industrial-Educational Society is operated and he sent to France laborers, some of whom are skilled workmen. Some were unskilled and must learn their trades first; and the question naturally arose as to how the educational expenses for these men should be met. The same misunderstanding has been responsible for similar blunders on the part of other workers who only discovered the true situation after landing in France. Now Mr. Li is trying hard to solve the financial problem and is devising means to help these disappointed men to tide over their hardships.

SOUTH-WEST UNIVERSITY

"I have been asked to say something about the new university in the South-west. I am sorry that my short stay in the South has prevented me from gathering sufficient information on the project. At first it was simply an idea that was discussed by a few men. General Chen Chiun-ming expressed the opinion that the funds should come out of the Customs surplus. Chief Administrative Councillor, Tsen Chun-hsuan, was in favor of this suggestion and appointed Prof. S. C. Chang and myself to make investigations and to submit a full report regarding the plans that should be adopted to place the new university on a basis of high efficiency. I am now seeking the valued advice of educators, and when the project has advanced far enough to warrant the opening of an organisation bureau, this will be done.

LINEBARGER GIVEN FREEDOM OF COURT AFTER AN APOLOGY

Attorney Paul M. W. Linebarger, former judge of the United States Court in the Philippines, was reinstated as a practitioner before British Assessor Grant Jones in the Mixed Court yesterday after he had made an apology for remarks he made to the magistrate last Monday. Mr. Linebarger had been suspended, pending an apology, after a sharp exchange between bench and the member of the bar in connection with the hearing of a number of Chinese shopkeepers who had been summonsed for failure to pay taxes.

When court convened yesterday Mr. Linebarger appeared and was recognised by the bench.

"Your honor, I regret very much what happened in court last Monday," said the lawyer.

"Very well, Mr. Linebarger, I am pleased to re-admit you to practise in this court," responded Assessor Grant Jones.

The American lawyer then proceeded with the defense in an assault case. The defendant was sentenced to four months in prison.

Heavy Sentences Are Imposed On Chinese

Heavy sentences were imposed on two groups of Chinese malefactors by British Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday.

In one case four defendants were found guilty of a long series of robberies. They were all found to have had previous convictions and each was sentenced to three years in prison and expulsion from the Settlement.

Four other Chinese who were discovered with firearms and daggers in their possession were sentenced to five years imprisonment and expulsion.

Allied Warships From Copenhagen In Flensburg Gulf

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 17.—According to advices from Copenhagen Allied warships from Copenhagen have entered the gulf of Flensburg. They were given a hearty welcome by the inhabitants.

Obituary

MR. B. D. KAPTEYN

The funeral of Mr. B. D. Kapteyn was held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery Sunday afternoon. There was a large attendance including members of the Special Constables in uniform. The services in the chapel and at the grave were conducted by the Reverend D. McGillivray.

The pall bearers were Messrs. W. S. Jackson, H. Heriofsen, M. Speelman, B. G. G. Wynberg, E. L. Hunter and H. E. Bodde.

There was a profusion of wreaths, bearing testimony to the esteem in which Mr. Kapteyn was held, from the following:

Mr. A. A. Brady, Mr. J. J. Staargaard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Horschner, Mr. F. Schwyzer, Mr. M. Prenninger, Mr. C. E. Sparke, Mrs. F. J. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. White, Mr. A. W. Olsen, Mr. S. Steckmest, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Burkill, Mr. T. J. Blom, Mr. W. A. Dalgarno, Major R. I. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Toeg, Mr. R. Macgregor, Macgregor, Mr. D. L. Toeg, Mr. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. M. O. Springfield, Mr. J. S. Schuurman, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Vida, Mr. and Mrs E. G. Talt, Mr. S. de Sulerzycki, Mr. I. Tuxford, the Misses Toeg, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hunter and the Misses Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Johnson, Mr. J. B. Cruz.

Mr. W. S. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Kien, Mr. E. Toeg, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bodde, Mr. and Mrs W. B. O. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tibbey, Mr. G. J. Grilk, Mr. O. Steenstra, Mr. R. W. Wingrove, Mr and Mrs. E. J. Bateman, Mr. C. Knight, Mr. W. H. H. Deelman, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Cobbett Mr. C. C. Boyd, Mr. W. B. Lemarchand, Mr. T. Toussaint, Insp S. C. Young, Mr. B. Lob, Mr. E. S. Bine, Mr. B. D. F. Beith, Mr J. K. Brand, Mr. S. H. McKean Mr. D. Brand, Mr. A. M. Wilkie Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Griffin, Mr and Mrs. B. G. J. Wynberg, Mr M. Dusseldorp, Mr. and Mrs. H Herlofsen, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H Ferguson, Mr. M. Speelman, Mr A. V. Monk, Mr. S. W. Pratt, Mr and Mrs. N. W. L. L. van Slatters

The Holland China Trading Co. the staff of the Holland China Trading Co., Netherland Trading Society, Messrs. Jernigan Fessenden and Rose, the Tuesday and Thursday Bowling Club, Cercle Sportif Francais, Messrs. White and Co., T. E. M. A., Shanghai, the Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd., Stewards and Members of the Shanghai Race Club, East India Sea and Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Foreign members Louza Police Station, Shanghai Light Horse, Shanghai Municipal Police Reserve, Mr. Ma Hoh-dah, T. D. Yue, Wong Tsao-yue, Tung Ziangfah, Wai Kee-hong, King Kee Piece Goods Co, Yung Chee, Koo Hanching, Yay Kong Dyes Co., Whang Diu-ding, Say Kong and Co., A King, Y. I. Tsien, Wang Hung-yeh, C. M. Sung, S. T. Yue, A. T. D. Yuan, Tsao Lan-chiu, Dong Zing, Chung Shang-yue.

MRS. DAVID P. W. JONES

Muriel Veronique, wife of Mr. David P. W. Jones of the Health Department, died at the General Hospital yesterday from pneumonia. The funeral will be at Bubbling Well Cemetery this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

NEW STORY TOLD IN OPIUM CASES

Chinese Accused As Raiders Give Their Evidence In Mixed Court

Trial of seven Chinese charged with complicity with Constable Jack Allen in the Hongkew opium bribery and raid cases was continued yesterday in the Mixed Court before British Assessor Grant Jones and Magistrate Yui. The hearing will be resumed on Wednesday when, it is anticipated, the matter will be closed and reserved for judgment.

Testimony of the accused Chinese was taken yesterday and their stories differed in many particulars from previous accounts of the incident in which it is alleged the police officer together with a band of Chinese raided an opium cache and seized a quantity of the drug valued at $10,000.

An order of the court was made against publication of the testimony, the assessor holding that if the stories of the defendants were told in this instance it might be prejudicial one way or another to the case of Allen who has been held for hearing in the British court.

NEW PEERAGE TITLE

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 13.—Sir Albert Stanley, late President of the Board of Trade, who was recently raised to the peerage, has taken the title of Baron Ashfield of Southwell.

JEFF SMITH WINNER

Philadelphia, January 4.—Jeff Smith stopped Art Magirl in the third round of a scheduled 10-round go here last night.

Milwaukee, January 4.—Francis Mason, American flyweight champion, outpointed Sammy Marino in a ten-round bout here last evening.

RACING AT KIANGWAN

The China New Year race meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held on February 21, 23, 24 and 28. Entries for all races close on January 26 at 7 p.m. Entries are to be sent to the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

ROSS WINS ANOTHER

Melbourne, Australia, January 5.—Norman Ross, the American swimming champion from Seattle and formerly connected with the Olympic Athletic club of San Francisco, won the international 220 yard sprint here today.

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FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: *"A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death."* The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician knowing of what it is composed. **Castoria does not contain narcotics.**

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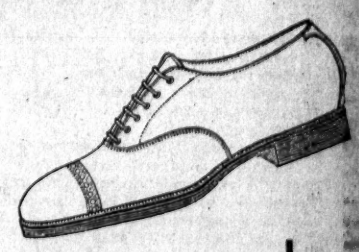

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Extension Of Time Granted Oriental Egg Company To Record Allottments

British Magistrate Calls Attention To Differences In Position Of Directors Here And Under The Laws In England

Extension of time for filing allottments for ten days was granted in the case of the Oriental Egg Company, Ltd., yesterday by Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmaurez in the British Supreme Court.

The company was represented in court by Mr. E. L. Hartopp who explained that the application was made by the Oriental Egg Drying Co., Ltd., and by Messrs. E. T. Bryne, G. H. Wright and G. T. Armstrong, directors, and Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., general managers of the concern.

Mr. S. H. McKean, appearing on behalf of the registrar of companies, made no comment on the application.

The court said he was ready to grant the request for delay and said that he thought the position of directors of companies should be brought to the notice of the public as there seemed to be an impression that it is the same here as in England.

Mr. McKean's application for an order for costs was granted.

The application was as follow:

1.—That the time for filing with the Registrar Companies in Shanghai the return of allotments which is required to be filed by Section 90 (1) (a) of the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) may be extended for 10 days from the date of the order to be made hereon—and that the applicants may respectively have relief from the penalties provided by the said section.

2.—That the above-named Company may be at liberty to amend the register kept at its registered office containing the names, addresses and occupations of its directors, pursuant to Section 76 of the same Ordinances, by adding thereto the name, address and occupation of Andersen, Meyer and Company Limited its General Managers, and may also be at liberty to send to the Registrar of Companies a copy of the Register as so amended, and that the applicants respectively may nave relief from the penalties provided by the said section.

3.—Or that such other order may be made as to the Court may seem meet.

In support of his application, Mr. Hartopp read the following affidavits:

I, Hugo Reiss of 4 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, Merchant, a Brazilian Citizen, make oath and say as follow:

1. I am Vice President and Assistant General Manager of the firm of Andersen, Meyer and Company Limited (an American Company) the first Secretaries and General Managers appointed under the Articles of Association of the Oriental Egg Drying Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the said Company,") the present directors of the said Company being Mr. E. T. Byrne, Mr. G. H. Wright and Mr. G. T. Armstrong.

2. The said Company was registered in Shanghai as a private Company under the Hongkong Companies Ordinances on the 29th of May, 1919, for the purposes (inter alia) of engaging in the business of drying, preserving and treating eggs and egg products and with this view of acquiring certain plant and machinery in Hankow the property of The Oriental Egg Drying Syndicate.

3. The partners in this Syndicate were Mr. V. Meyer (President of the said Andersen, Meyer and Company) and Mr. Edwin Thomas Byrne. The capital of the said Company was Taels 36,000, divided into 360 ordinary shares of Taels 100 each and these shares were to be alloted to Mr. Meyer and Mr. Byrne in equal proportions as purchase price or part of the purchase price of the said machinery and plant.

4.—Accordingly on the 25th August, 1919 the Directors proceeded to allotment and 180 shares were allotted to Mr. Meyer and his nominees and the remaining 180 to Mr. Byrne and his nominees.

The following is a true copy of the entry of such allotment in the Directors' Minute Book.

"4.—Mr. E. T. Byrne on behalf of himself and his nominees has applied for Taels 18,000 worth o shares, Mr. V. Meyer on behalf of himself and his nominees has applied for Taels 18,000 worth of shares, and same were allotted accordingly."

"8.—It was decided that Messrs Duncan McNeill and Edwin Thomas Byrne be registered as shareholders in the Register of Members of the Company with one share each."

5.—The said Company has failed to file with the Registrar o Companies a return of the said allottments with the time prescribed by Section 90 (1) (a) of the Companies Ordinances under the following circumstances.

6.—Mr. J. C. Carson (an American subject) treasurer of Andersen, Meyer and Company was in entire charge of the Oriental Egg counts but left on the 1st September, 1919, for America on the same day and by the same steamer as Mr. V. Meyer who also knew about the Company's affairs and they on that date turned over to me a file containing various documents in connection with the incorporation of the said Company.

7.—When I proceeded to make up the returns I found that the file turned over to me by Mr. Carson did not contain a list of shareholders (nominees of Mr. E. T. Byrne) and I therefore immediately wrote Mr. Byrne asking him for such list.

8.—Mr. Byrne stated that he had given such a list to Mr. Meyer and that he did not think he had a copy. After a lapse of about 14 days Mr. Byrne could not give me such a list of his nominees and so I spoke about it to Mr. Major (the Deputy Registrar of Companies) saying that I could not make the returns in time unless I simply would file a return showing Mr. Byrne and Mr. Meyer as shareholders which would not be truthful. Further it did not seem to me that it would be a sufficient compliance with the Companies Ordinances to file a Return simply starting that the said shares were allotted to these gentlement's nominees.

9.—About a week afterwards Mr. Byrne gave me a receipt from Andersen, Meyer and Co. for the amount of money paid into the said Company and also a paper bearing the names of Chinese whom he considered as his nominees. This receipt I presented at once to the Accountancy Department of Andersen, Meyer and Co and it was then ascertained that there was in existence another file of the Oriental Egg Drying Syndicate kept in the Accounting Department of Andersen, Meyer and Co. and that the said file did contain all the necessary information to enable me to file the re turns.

10.—I immediately instructed Mr. Velling, the chief Accountant of Andersen, Meyer and Co., to prepare the returns and he was then told by the said Company's solicitors that it would be necessary for the said Company to apply to this Honorable Court praying for an extension of time in which to file the said Return and relief from the penalties imposed by the said Companies Ordinances.

I, Hugo Reiss of 24, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai, Merchants, a Brazilian citizen, make oath and say as follows.

1.—I crave leave to refer to my affidavit sworn in this matter on the 19th December, 1919 and in regard to which is stated in paragraph 1, thereof.

2.—I am now advised that the List of Directors there given of the above named Company is incomplete, as it should have included the name of my firm of Andersen Meyer and Company Limited, who are General Managers of the above-named Company and therefore under the above-named Ordinance are also directors. The said omission or misstatement in my aforesaid affidavit was made bona fide and in ignorance of section 261, of the said Ordinances—and I crave leave to amend it in this respect.

I. Edwin Thomas Byrne of F. C. Hoffer and Company, Shanghai. merchant, a British subject, make oath and say as follows:

1.—I am a Director of the above-named Oriental Egg Drying Company, Limited, and have read a copy of the affidavit of Hugo Reiss, sworn in the above matter on the—day of December, 1919.

2.—Referring to paragraph 8 of the said affidavit I duly received the written request from Mr. Hugo Reiss for the list of names of my nominees and I told him that same had already been sent in, but I would get another as early as possible but would have to wait until the return of one of the chief Chinese interested who was then in Ningpo as I could natural ly not remember the names and Chinese characters and had not kept a copy.

Colonial Heroes To Wear Emblem On Victory Medal

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 13.—His Majesty has approved of the wearing of an emblem on the riband of the Victory Medal by all the personnel on the strength of the British Dominion, Colonial and Indian expeditionary forces who were mentioned in military despatches in the late war by a commander in the field.

The emblem will be an oak leaf in bronze and two emblems will be supplied in each case. Additional emblems will not be worn in respect of a second or subse-

HONORS MEMORY OF BARRISTER

British Supreme Court Judge Pays Tribute To Late Mr. E. W. Godfrey

Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, in the British Supreme Court yesterday morning, paid a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. E. W. Godfrey, British attorney who died a few days ago.

Sir Havilland said: Gentlemen of the bar, on this the first occasion on which I have taken my seat this year, I feel that I cannot proceed with the usual work of the Court without reference to the fact that already, so early in the year, two members of our profession have passed away—Mr. Home and Mr. Godfrey.

"It is of the latter that I particularly wish to speak this morning. Death in the last five years has been very busy with the members of our profession. His hand has been heavy upon us and I cannot but recognise that there are few of the faces which welcomed me here some 15 years ago present on this occasion.

"Edward Godfrey was not here when I arrived but some very few years later he came out to join the firm of Ellis and Hays and now all three of them are gone. From the very first, young as he was, I conceived a great liking and respect for Godfrey and it was no ordinary shock that I felt when I heard before landing on Friday morning of his sudden death—a death which I know overshadows the whole of the profession and is constantly in our thoughts.

"Our friend was a good man, a clean and straight-thinking gentleman and in his profession was remarkable for a transparent honesty and the conspicuous fairness with which he treated his opponents and his clients as an advocate. That we mourn him goes without saying but I feel that his loss is felt by a much wider circle than our own. He was loved and respected by the whole community and so the Bench and bar of this Court, sympathising as they have done in each other's troubles together as members of our learned profession, mourn the loss of Godfrey and sympathise with each other and in particular with his partners, Mr. Teesdale and Mr. Newman.

FEEL LOSS DEEPLY

"Gentlemen, I am sure we all of us feel deeply the loss which we have experienced and that we sympathise with those who were near and dear to him and with each other and the community in its loss."

Mr. Mossop replying, said: On behalf of the members of the bar I would thank your Lordship for the opportunity which has been afforded to us to appear here to testify by our presence this morning how deeply we feel the loss of our esteemed friend and member, the late Mr. Godfrey We support what your Lordship has said in tribute to his memory and we would associate ourselves with your Lordship in extending to Mr. Godfrey's relatives as well as to Mr. Teesdale and Mr. Newman our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement."

Mr. T. H. Teesdale, member of the firm with which Mr. Godfrey was affiliated, said: "I have to thank your Lordship and Mr Mossop for what you have said. It shall be my duty to acquaint Mrs. Godfrey at the first available opportunity with the words which have been said here and on her behalf I thank you. I have to thank you also for the expressions which you have used with regard to my firm. I have lost a very valued and trusted partner. I have lost very much more—I have lost a very good and dear friend.

"There are very few relationships in life where men become more intimate with one another than in the relationship of partners. During the last seven years in which Godfrey and I were associated I was well able to appreciate, perhaps more than any other, his sterling qualities, his charming personality, his loyalty, his high principles and unselfishness. He was indeed a man among men and departing has left behind him, indelibly for very many of us, a footprint on the sands of time."

British To Send Imports Display On Dominion Tour

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 15.—The traveling exhibition of British goods which is to visit the principal commercial centers of the Empire will leave the United Kingdom on May 1 next.

It will open at Durban on May 21, at Johannesburg on July 14 at Capetown on September 14, at Perth Western Australia, on December 12, at Adelaide on January 25, 1921, at Melbourne on March 23, at Hobart on May 29, at Brisbane on July 7, at Sydney on September 9, at Christchurch, New Zealand on November 2 and at Auckland on December 21. The exhibition will

Shanghai Refugee Relief Fund

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Mr. E. W. Bauckham, (1st monthly subscription)	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Heusser	100.00
The Theosophical Society, of Shanghai, 2nd monthly subscription)	50.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wolfe, (2nd monthly subscription)	20.00
	$6,805.00

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Brought Forward ...	745.00
Messrs. Gande, Price and Co.	25.00
Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd.	50.00
	Taels 820.00

The Shanghai Refugee Relief Committee also gives cordial thanks to:

The Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. for 1 case Milk, 24 tins Peters' Cocoa and 12 tins Nestles Mild Food.

Hirsbrunner and Co. for Loan of large clock.

Madame Lion, for Supply of Macaroni.

The Asiatic Petroleum Co. for Gift of 3 cupboards, 4 tins Oil and Loan of 2 Oil Stoves.

Mrs. B. Skoglund, for Gift of 8 dozen pairs socks and 6 pairs shoes.

Mr. M. J. Nathan, for Gift of boots.

Mr. M. Simmons, for Gift of $100.00 to purchase crockery and kitchen utensils for use in Relief Depot kitchen.

S. W. Wolfe,
Hon Treasurer,
Shanghai, Refugee Relief Fund.
January 18, 1920.

Great Jewel Haul In London Robbery

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 13.—While the family were dining, an expert gang of thieves burglared Mr. Leopold Walford's residence at Wandsworth and stole jewelery valued at between ten and twenty thousand sterling. No arrests have been made. This is one of the largest jewel hauls in London in recent years.

London Times Asks Proper Education Of African Native

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 12.—The Times gives prominence to a letter from a correspondent referring to the death of Major Chauncey Stigand, Governor of Mongalla Province, who was killed on December 8, in fighting with Sudanese tribesmen.

The letter mentions the latter's advocacy of a Central African confederation of which the northern province would be the southern part of the Sudan. The writer contends that incidents similar to the Stigand affair are likely to occur with increasing frequency elsewhere besides in the Sudan "unless the Government gives the whole of East Central Africa a strong, just government under one control, winnows out and strengthens the present services, has a constructive native policy, and undertakes proper education of the natives."

Canada Club Host To British Princes

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 13.—The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were the guests of the Canada Club at the Savoy yesterday evening. Each of the five hundred guests was individually introduced to the Prince of Wales at his request. The Prince shook hands with them all, mostly using his left hand.

Replying to the toast of his health the Prince of Wales dwelt on "his wonderful and unforgettable experience" in Canada which he looked forward to revisiting. He hoped to be going shortly to find "the same free spirit" in Australia and New Zealand.

They must remember in the new world, he said, that the British Empire must not merely bear her own burdens but try to share the burdens of others. He was anxious that to all nations we should show

FLU ORIGINATED IN CHINA CLAIM

Report Says It Went From Here To America And Then To England

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 15.—A comprehensive account of the great influenza epidemic is contained in a report issued by the Local Government Board. The writer tracing the origin of the epidemic points out that influenza was prevalent in China and Japan in March, 1918. It was not reported in Spain until May 1918. He expresses the view that the disease originated in China, coming from China to America and from there to Europe, or alternatively that it originated in America proceeding thence east and west.

PARTS HIT FIRST

In Great Britain the Grand Fleet and army were the first to suffer. Glasgow was the seat of the first civilian outbreak in May. In the autumn epidemic the principal ports, such as Portsmouth, Southampton and Liverpool were first affected. They suffered lightly, the inland towns which suffered later being more severely hit.

The results of a systematic inquiry at Manchester show that during the summer wave of influenza, the ages most affected were 15 to 45, and in the winter 2 to 15 for males and 1 to 45 for females.

RESULTS CONTRADICTORY

The report adds that it does not appear that one attack was invariably powerful in protecting against others.

"The results," it says, "are contradictory but may be reconciled by the hypothesis that there are several strains of influenza virus, no one conferring protection against the others, each wave having a peculiar dominant strain producing a certain wave individuality."

Colonies Benefit By Court Decision On Naturalisation

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 15.—The newspapers, commenting on the decision of the Appeal Court yesterday that Australian naturalisation did not hold good in Great Britain, emphasize that in spite of the apparent incongruity there underlies the paradox the very principle of self-determination and voluntary interdependence in Imperial matters which recently proved beyond the comprehension of the enemy.

It is pointed out that unless the time comes when there is representation of the Dominions in the Imperial Parliament, it must be impossible to encroach upon the privileges and powers which are essential to the full self-government of the various parts of the Empire, and the Courts must be bound to recognise the existence of local untransferable allegiance which is not only in accordance with statute law but with the fundamental principles of British Imperial rule.

German Goods In Australia Barred

Melbourne, Jan. 14.—The Trading with the Enemy Act having automatically ceased to operate, the Commonwealth Government under the Customs Act has taken steps to declare German goods prohibited imports. German publications are also prohibited from entering the Commonwealth.

Cabinet Ready To Issue Mandate On Hulanpir Autonomy

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Jan. 17.—The petition for the cancellation of the autonomy of Hulanpir reached Peking yesterday. It is understood that as the result of a Cabinet meeting today a mandate formally cancelling the autonomy of that region and bringing it again under Chinese sovereignty will shortly be issued.

Private Funds For Europe's Finances Sought In America

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, January 12.—The report of the influential American Economic Associations' Committee on Foreign Trade records the opinion that not the United States Government but private sources in the United States must lend Europe money "if only for purely selfish reasons," but that such loans should be devoted to industrial not government uses.

CORRECT POSES
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Beyer

The Denniston Players

BY DOMINO

"The Third Degree" is a play full of interest from start to finish, and it abounds in both thrills and laughs. It requires a strong company to give it the best interpretation, and when it was found that Mr. Denniston would not be able to appear, disappointment must have been very general. The popular actor manager made the announcement that Mr. DeWitt Newing at very short notice was taking the part.

We have to congratulate very heartily Mr. Newing upon his quick study. It was really surprising the amount of excellent business he got into his portrayal, and the audience showed their admiration for the actor's work by very genuine applause. Miss Warda Howard played 'Mrs. Howard Jeffries Jr.' It is a part that calls for a tremendous lot of real feeling, and plenty of light and shade. At times Miss Howard reached great heights of dramatic intensity, but I confess to liking her in the lighter scenes, and where she had to show restraint. It was a worthy portrayal and calls for praise.

Mr. W. Augustin had a part in 'Captain Clinton' that suited him to perfection. He was a typical bully and totally devoid of refinement, and that is what we imagine these perpetrators of "The Third Degree" to be. Mr. Leo Kennedy supplied quite a small part as far as lines were concerned, but it must have been the unanimous opinion of the whole house that his acting under the strain of cross-examination in the opening scene was one of the masterpieces of the performance.

"The Third Degree" is a very long show, and both the dialogue and the intervals between acts might be curtailed somewhat. Parts of acts two and three dragged owing to numerous unnecessary lines to the action, and for this the players cannot be blamed.

The Lyceum Theater was full last night; the audience were most enthusiastic throughout. The same piece will be repeated again tonight.

Sir Robert Borden On Way To Egypt

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 13.—In view of the doubt regarding Sir Robert Borden's visit to South Africa, Reuter's Ottawa correspondent cables that when Sir Robert Borden sailed from Canada he proposed to accompany Lord Jellicoe via various West Indian and South American ports to Capetown and Egypt, reaching England in April.

Nevertheless at that time some doubt was expressed as regards Lord Jellicoe actually going to Capetown. It now appears clear however that Lord Jellicoe and Sir Robert Borden are en route for Capetown and Egypt. Sir Robert Borden, who has undertaken the trip upon his doctor's orders, expects to be absent from Canada for four months.

British Thrift Seen In Deposit In War Savings

Over £200,000,000 Invested In Certificates, Says Report Of Chancellor

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 15.—Speaking at a National War Savings banquet in London this evening Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that the Government shortly was going to issue five-year Exchequer Bonds paying five and three quarters percent interest to meet the six percent Exchequer Bonds which were maturing in February, and the three percent Exchequer Bonds maturing in March, and the five percent maturing in December.

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the labor of the War Savings Committees. He said that the amount invested in war savings certificates was £200,000,000, in spite of the fact that deposits in the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks had increased from under £300,000,000 in 1914 to nearly £800,000,000 last October.

As regards stabilising the national finances, Mr. Chamberlain declared that there were no shortcuts or easy remedies. He urged the continuation of the work of the war savings organisation in order to inculcate the habit of thrift. He added that since the armistice £95,000,000 had been invested in war savings certificates.

REFUGEES LEAVING ON VESSEL TODAY

Twenty-Nine Men To Depart As Crew Of Steamer On Way To Baltic Ports

Twenty-nine Russian refugees are leaving as the crew of the Gwenneth, which sails for Vladivostok today. The Gwenneth will later proceed to Baltic ports. Positions on the steamer were secured for the men by the Refugee Relief Committee of Shanghai, which is looking after destitute families here.

Funds are needed to carry on the relief work which is now well under way at the old Kelley and Walsh building on The Bund, at 24 Ward Road and at the Russian Church. At the Ward Road house, 20 men are housed. All are fed at the building formerly occupied by Messrs. Kelley and Walsh. Mr. F. L. Tinkham who was with the Y.M.C.A. in Siberia, has charge of the men at Ward Road.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS FOR ALLIES FOUND HEAVILY DAMAGED

(Reuter's Service)

Toulon, January 12.—The tugs which were sent to Cattaro to take to Bizerta the surrendered Austrian warships, viz., three battleships, four destroyers and twelve torpedo-boats, found them damaged almost beyond repair.

Townshend Resigns From British Army

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 15.—General Townshend the defender of Kut resigned from the army on January 10. His action is apparently connected with the serial publication which began on January 11 of his book on the campaign in Mesopotamia, in which he reiterates the declaration that he was ordered to take Bagdad in spite of his protest of the inadequacy of his forces. He maintains that his resolve to stand at Kut saved the British "being knocked out of Mesopotamia." He bargained to be relieved in two months and it was later impossible for him to cut his way out of Kut owing to floods.

After General Townshend's release from Turkish captivity he was not promoted nor given a further command. The matter has frequently been raised in Parliament but the War Office has not afforded any reason.

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Kaiser, Feigning Peace, Began 'Calm' Mobilisation

Absolutely Imperative, The Former German Emperor Wrote, That Odium Of World War Should Fall Upon Austria, And Meanwhile He Went About Assembling His Own Men And His Own Fleet

(Continued from Page 1)

It was transmitted to the Chancellor on July 29 and presented at Brussels August 2.

On July 25 the Chancellor telegraphed to the Kaiser, who was still with the fleet, a suggestion that it was, in view of a Wolff Agency message, dealing with the Austro-Servian conflict that the Emperor had ordered the fleet to prepare to return.

Kaiser Concentrates.

"Unheard of!" the Kaiser exclaimed. "An incredible suggestion—such an idea never entered my head.

"It (the order to the fleet) was the consequence of the report from my Minister at Belgrade regarding mobilisation. This may involve the mobilisation of Russia and will involve the mobilisation of Austria. In this event I must concentrate my forces on land and sea. In the Baltic there is not a single ship! ! !

"As for the rest, I am not in the habit of making my military dispositions on the strength of Wolff telegrams, but in accordance with the general situation, and this civilian Chancellor has not yet grasped it!"

The Chancellor's message said the British navy was not taking any unusual measures contrary to the carrying out of dispersal after the maneuvers). On this, the Kaiser commented, the British navy had no need of taking extraordinary measures, since it was ready for war and already mobilised (for the annual review).

The Chancellor urged that since Sir Edward Grey, for the moment anyway, had not prepared to intervene in a European war, the Kaiser might be well advised not to give any premature orders for the return of the fleet. The Kaiser wrote:

"If Russia mobilises my fleet must already be in the Baltic—so it's going home."

OPPOSED TO MEDIATION

On July 27 the Kaiser returned to Berlin.

Count Szoegyeny (Hungarian Ambassador at Berlin) telegraphed to Count Berchtold regarding a statement by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg:

"The Secretary of State," so the Count's message ran, "informed me in strict confidence very emphatically that during the next few days mediation proposals on the part of England might perhaps be communicated to Your Excellency by the German Government, in connection with which the latter offered the absolutely unqualified assurance that it did not identify itself with such proposals, but that, on the contrary, it was decidedly opposed to their consideration and that it would transmit them merely to conform with the English request."

In Vienna, meantime, Count von Berchtold drew up a memorandum for the (Austrian) Emperor, urging immediate declaration of war on Servia, in view of Pashitch's (Servian Premier) "skilfully worded" note, in order to forestall any attempt by the Triple Entente to secure a peaceful settlement.

Count Berchtold sent this memorandum to the Austrian Emperor at Bad Ischl, with a draft of the proposed declaration of war, in which specific references were made to acts of hostility by Servian troops having already occurred near Temeskubin, on the Danube.

[Editor's Note—This was a false report, but Emperor Francis Joseph signed the declaration of war on account of it.]

On the morning of July 28 the Servian reply was communicated to the Kaiser at the Neues Palais in Potsdam, and upon his copy of this document he wrote:

'SUCCESS FOR VIENNA'

"A brilliant performance for a time limit of forty-eight hours! This is more than could be expected—a great success for Vienna. Herewith every ground for war disappears and Giesl (the Austrian Minister to Servia) might quietly have stayed at Belgrade. I would never have ordered mobilisation on the strength of this."

At 10 o'clock that same morning the Kaiser indited a lengthy note to Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg in which he urged that while Servia had ostensibly capitulated the Servians were "Orientals" and therefore "liars." Consequently, he went on, it was necessary to apply "douce violence" to them in order to guarantee the fulfillment of the Servian assurances.

Above all, the Kaiser said in his note to the Chancellor, some "satisfaction d'honneur" was due to the Austrian army, which otherwise would have mobilised three times without having anything to show for it.

ADVISES GUARANTEE

"If your excellency shares my view," the Kaiser added, "I suggest that Austria be told that Servia has been compelled to withdraw and we offer our congratulations on this result. We should further say, of course, that a state of war no longer exists, but at the same time a guarantee is needed for the fulfillment of the Servian promises.

"This guarantee presumably can be secured by temporary occupation of a part of Servia, just as we in 1871 left troops stationed in France until the milliard (indemnity imposed by Prussia on France after frantic efforts to induce Berchtold to accept Grey's offer of mediation. He urged Tschirschky to represent to the Vienna Government that if the latter refused to exchange views with Petrograd it would become almost impossible to impute to Russia the responsibility for the war which was then already threatened.

The Kaiser meanwhile penned a further memorandum to the Chancellor, charging:

"England, France and Russia have seized upon the Austro-Servian conflict as a pretext to embark on a war of destruction against us; that it to say, that we must either shamefully betray our ally, thereby breaking the Triple Alliance, or, for our loyalty to our ally submit to being chastised by the whole Triple Entente.

INFLAME MOHAMMEDANS

"This is the true, naked situation, initiated by Edward VII., and completed by George V.

"Edward VII. is dead, but he is still stronger in his grave than I, who am alive."

The Kaiser further declared in this memorandum:

"The machinations must be laid bare. We must inflame the Mohammedan world into a savage uprising. If we are to bleed to death, England (at least?) must lose India."

At 9 o'clock in the evening Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg sent a fresh telegram to Vienna, urging the Austrian Government (through the German Ambassador) not to provoke suspicion "that we want war," by rejecting Grey's mediatory offer.

At 11:20 that same night the Chancellor cancelled his 9 o'clock telegram, "as the military preparations of our neighbors, especially in the East, impose a speedy decision."

The documents of August 1, 2 and 3 comprise Germany's efforts to gain Italy's support and various ultimata and declarations.

Kautsky reproduces one of Lichnowsky's (German Ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war) messages. It bears an annotation by the Kaiser, dated July 25, as follows:

"Persia might eventually be the reward of the British for their connivance in the Austro-Servian war."

On August 5 Chief of Staff Moltke sent a memorandum to the Foreign Office, in which he said:

"England's declaration of war, which according to trustworthy information, was planned from the very beginning of the conflict, compels us to exhaust every means that may contribute to victory. The grave situation in which the Fatherland finds itself makes it our duty to resort to every means calculated to injure the enemy. The unscrupulous policy our adversaries are conducting against us warrants ruthless action on our part."

Count Moltke pointed to the insurrection initated in Poland (against Russia).

Of America, Moltke said there was a "friendly German colony there," and that the American press must be influenced.

He added it might be possible to induce America to take naval action, "In return for which Canada beckons as a prize of victory."

Most important of all, he concluded, was the necessity of stirring up insurrections in Egypt, India and the Caucasus, "in which Turkey would be able to excite the fanaticism of Islam."

(The third instalment of Deputy Kautsky's documents from the German archives will be published in Tomorrow's THE CHINA PRESS.)

Withdrawal Of American Troops From Siberia Due To Begin On February 10

(Continued from Page 1)

sented by the Government of Japan of entire or partial withdrawal. It will be recalled that the purposes of the expedition as originally conceived by the United States, and expressed in an Aide Memoire handed to the Japanese ambassador at Washington, July 17, 1918 were; first, to help the Czecho-Slovak troops which had during their retirement along the Siberian railway been attacked by the Bolsheviks and enemy prisoners of war in Siberia and to consolidate their forces and effect their repatriation by way of Vladivostok; second, to steady any efforts at self-Government or self-defense which the Russians themselves might be willing to accept.

"Not only are the Czecho-Slovak troops now successfully advancing into Eastern Siberia but an agreement has been effected between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, providing for their repatriation from Vladivostok. American vessels will begin to arrive at that port by February 10 and a contingent of more than 10,000 Czecho-Slovak troops can be immediately embarked. It is expected that with the embarkation which will proceed rapidly thereafter from that date, the first purpose for which American soldiers were sent to Siberia may be accomplished.

COMPLICATIONS FEARED

"With respect to the second purpose, namely, the steadying of efforts at self-government or self-defense on the part of the Russians, the Government of the United States is impressed with the political instability and grave uncertainties to the present situation in Eastern Siberia, as described in the Aide Memoire presented by the Japanese Ambassador, December 8, and is disposed to the view that further military effort to assist the Russians in their struggle toward self-government may, in the present situation, lead to complications which may have exactly the opposite effect, prolonging possibly the delay over readjustment and involving Japan and the United States in ineffectual and needless sacrifices. It is felt accordingly to be unlikely that the second purpose for which American troops were sent to Siberia will be longer served by their presence there.

"In view then of the fact that the main purposes for which American troops were sent to Siberia are now at an end, and of the considerations set forth in the communication of the Japanese Government of December 8, which subsequent events in Eastern Siberia have strengthened, the Government of the United States has decided to begin at once arrangements for the concentration of the American forces at Vladivostok with a view to their embarkation and departure immediately after the leaving of the first important contingent of Czecho-Slovak troops, that is to say about February 10.

RAILWAY EXPERTS ALSO

"Careful consideration has also been given to the possibility of continuing after the departure of the American troops the assistance of American railway experts in the operation of the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railways. It will be recalled that it is expressly stipulated in the plan for the supervision of these railways, which was submitted by the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, January 15, 1919, that the arrangements should cease upon the withdrawal of the foreign military forces from Siberia and that all foreign railway experts appointed under the arrangements should then be recalled forthwith. The experience of recent months in the operation of the railways under conditions of unstable civil authority and frequent local military interference furnishes a strong reason for abiding by the terms of the original agreement. Plans will be made accordingly for the withdrawal of the American railway experts under the same conditions and simultaneously with the departure of the American military forces.

"The Government of the United States desires the Japanese Government to know that it regrets the necessity for this decision because it seems to mark the end, for the time being at least, of a co-operative effort by Japan and the United States to assist the Russian people which had of late begun to bear important results and seemed to give promise for the future. The Government of the United States is most appreciative of the friendly spirit which has animated the Government of Japan in this undertaking and is convinced that the basis of understanding which has been established will serve in the future to facilitate the common efforts of the two countries to deal with the problems which confront them in Siberia. The Government of the United States does not in the least relinquish the deep interest which it feels in the political and economic faring of the people of Siberia nor its purpose to cooperate with Japan in the most frank and friendly way in all practical plans which may be worked out for the political and economic rehabitation of that region.

"It is suggested that the Government of Japan may desire to communicate to the other principal allied and associated Governments the substance of the Aide Memoire of December eighth. This Government will likewise make known to them the substance of the present communication."

Eight Thousand Men Will Be Repatriated

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Jan. 12.—All the American troops in Siberia totalling 8,000 will begin to be sent home in the middle of February, leaving to Japan the protection of the Trans-Siberian railway and of the loyal Russians in Eastern Siberia.

China Is Due Today With American Mail

Steamer Nanking, Bound For U.S., Due At Daybreak From Hongkong

Mail will arrive today from America on the China Mail steamer China, which is expected in some time in the afternoon. It comes from San Francisco by way of Honolulu. The steamer Nanking will arrive from Hongkong for America at daybreak. The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services liner Montcalm left Hongkong on Sunday and is due to arrive at Woosung tomorrow afternoon. The tender, with passengers for Japan ports and Vancouver will leave the Customs Jetty at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Word was received at the Shanghai agency of the Compagine Des Messageries Maritimes yesterday that the steamer Porthos, with French mails of December 11, sailed from Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive here about noon Thursday. The steamer Scharnhorst of the same company, with French mails of December 6, also sailed from Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive here Thursday evening.

According to a message received by the Shanghai agency of the Pacific Mail yesterday the steamer Venezuela of that company sailed from San Francisco on schedule January 10 and is due to arrive here February 6.

JUST WHAT HER BABY NEEDED

Anxious mothers everywhere ask one another what to do when their little ones are ailing; it is for the benefit of such mothers that Mrs. Louis Ramsay, of Litchfield, Illinois, U.S.A., permits the publication of the following letter. She says:

"My baby caught cold in her stomach and bowels, causing irritation. After the first dose of Baby's Own Tablets her bowels, became more regular and the movements more natural. I have found the Tablets just what the baby needed and cannot say too much in favor of them as a medicine for the little ones."

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The Absolute Eye — by John A. Pierce

JORTIN and his scheme would afford an unparalleled study in scientific knavery. He is the Edison of Crooks. Coming across him the other day in the corner of a cafe, I perceived that he was wearing a black patch over his right eye and stopped to inquire if it betokened anything serious. In a weary and painful manner he related what had befallen him.

"Some three weeks ago I met an old classmate, 'Pony' Schoenberg," began Jortin. "Pony won his nom de guerre in school. The boys fancied that he looked like a broncho. He has a peculiarly horsey conformation of the nose, and when he grins he shows a row of tombstones that are enough to make you look around for a bunch of grass.

"He is an oculist, and inveigled me into his laboratory to inspect an invention that he claimed would usher in a new era for man. At his request I seated myself in a physician's chair with an adjustable back. He then prefaced his remarks by the statement that while pursuing his optical studies at the University of Prague he conceived an unfathomable contempt for the defective mechanism of the human eye and became fired with the ambition of inventing the perfect organ of vision, the absolute eye.

"His hope was given fresh impetus by the discovery that one of his professors had entertained the same design for a number of years, but found an insuperable difficulty in the problem of connecting any artificial mechanism with the optic nerve. Several years later he received word that the old professor had died and bequeathed to him the fruits of his researches. To Pony's amazement, he found that the Bohemian scientist had solved the supreme puzzle.

"Pony believed that he had in his possession the greatest secret in the history of the world. All that he now needed was a subject. He accordingly advertised. Several applicants presented themselves, but no sooner did they learn the exact nature of the experiment than their zeal for the advancement of science was dissipated. Arrived at this impasse, Pony had decided to appeal to a friend. The suggestion of his innuendo was was ineluctible. I had never pretended to any zeal for the cause of science, and it was with a smile of gentle irony that I disposed myself to arise.

"'Yes,' cried Pony, beaming on me benignantly, 'I stand ready to endow you with sovereign powers, to make you a king in the kingdom of the blind. Nay, do not stir. You are chosen. It is not for you to dissent.'

"Irritated at this asinine presumption I started to get up. At the first pressure that I set against the footrest there was a metallic clang, and I found myself encircled by hoops of steel, that shot out of the chair and passed around me. Schoenberg stooped suddenly and turned a crank at the side of the chair. As he did so I felt the pressure of the hoops close on my trunk, arms, legs, holding me securely pinioned.

"My first impulse was to burst my bonds. I found at once that I was powerless. The only movements I could make were to roll my head and flap my hands. Schoenberg's intentness made my blood run cold. He stood regarding me with a speculative air, his head on one side, like a pathologist observing the convulsions of a guinea pig that he has inoculated.

"I cursed and wheedled him by turns. Nothing affected him. I tried to recall if I had ever heard of any instructions for blarneying madmen, for although science is constantly achieving new marvels I was satisfied that nothing could be madder than his scheme. When he turned from me and began to select various instruments from a cabinet I was seized with a violent shudder.

"'Pony!' I cried, 'for heaven's sake, let me up!'

"'Listen to me,' he said. 'Be moved by the thought of illuminating the world if not by your own profit. By means of the absolute eye you may see as clearly and at as great a distance as with a powerful telescope. At close range it has the focus of a microscope. The dark can hide nothing from you, nor opaque walls, for the X-ray is at your command to reveal the chyle in its channels in the body or the hidden treasures of the earth.'

"I recalled the fate of Polyphemus shudderingly, and of Samson in the hands of the Philistines.

"'A beautiful deep orange would make a striking iris,' he said, reflectively, 'or would you fancy something in the line of apple green?'

"'You are mad,' I yelled. 'Let me out of this.'

"He turned away and began to busy himself with deliberate preparations. Although my fate seemed thus to be sealed my hopes were suddenly revived. Faintly, but distinctly enough for me to be certain, I heard the front door close. Someone must have entered the house. Now my cries for help should be heard. Pony was opening a can of ether when the door opened and a heavy, coarse-looking man with a red face and a profuse black beard came into the room. Pony introduced the man casually as his landlord, and I realized with dismay that nothing was to be expected of him. He was drunk, and, what is more in a mood for recklessness. In fact, he assured his tenant that he might count on him.

"The oculist drew up a tray of instruments. The terrible moment had come; I was to be mutilated in this shocking way, maimed in the most precious sense. I implored, cursed, bellowed and writhed convulsively. I became hopelessly abject. I wept. Finally I fell into a passive state, ceased struggling and relaxed my strained

"Still I stared. With an agonized screech he pitched forward and fell full length on the ground."

muscles. Then suddenly inspiration came like a thunderclap.

"'Schoenberg!' I screamed, 'you wretch, why didn't you advertise for a subject who had a glass eye anyway?'

"Schoenberg was as much startled as I had been. He turned to his landlord, crying, 'What do you know about that?'

"'By George! it's great,' replied the landlord with a hiccough.

"Schoenberg and his landlord laughed laboriously and slapped each other on the back. I waited to be set free, but Schoenberg turned to his instruments again, as if he had forgotten me. I reminded him that I was uncomfortable.

"'Shucks,' he said, 'the experiment demands an optic nerve that has not been impaired.'

"The drunken landlord sustained him vociferously. Schoenberg approached me grimly with an ether cone.

"When I came out of the ether, with the first glimmerings of consciousness, I was oppressed with anxiety for my sight and with a swimming head strove to focus the objects about me. Instantly I was aware of a sparkling brilliancy. The room was filled with an intense light in which I saw with incredible distinctness. I could have counted the eleven million pores of my skin. Schoenberg could not keep his delight within bounds and poured out a torrent of incoherent words. Without heeding him I swept this intoxicating glance everywhere, greedy to possess with my new power.

"Every claim of the inventor's was fulfilled. Upon looking out of the window at distant buildings I could scarcely believe that I was not using a marvelous spyglass, which, indeed, I was. I saw a sparrow fleeting through the air, and such was the quickness with which I co-ordinated my vision that I seemed to catch and hold him suspended, as it were, for an instant by the swifter perception of my eye.

"'He sees! He sees for the first time!' Schoenberg chanted with exaltation.

"In spite of the apparent blessing that he had conferred upon me I was exasperated at having been subjected to the operation against my will and, arrested by his fatuous exclamation, I glared at him athirst to retaliate. It was a withering look—withering more than in the figurative sense. It was more terrible than the gaze of the basilisk. An astonishing change flashed over his face, of pain, terror and physical transformation. The muscles writhed on his cheeks and the skin turned a leprous white, like flesh seared with an iron. Still I stared. With an agonized screech he pitched forward and fell full length on the floor.

"When we turned him over he seemed to be dead. Blodgin was sobered and felt for the oculist's heart. Not suspecting it was my glance that had stricken Schoenberg I watched Blodgin with the intentness of suspense. In an instant he screamed with pain and sprang two yards from me, shielding his head with his arms. I shouted at him angrily, thinking again that he was drunk.

"'It's the eye! It's the eye! he howled, and with three skips he was out of the room.

"For a moment I stood in bewilderment. Then I perceived a thread of smoke curling from the top of the bench on which I had fixed my eye. I observed it more closely. Ever thickening, it rose from a glowing point of combustion such as a powerful burning-glass might kindle. Then the truth dawned on me. It was some baleful ray from the absolute eye that had overcome Schoenberg and stung the landlord to agony. Truly, the evil eye of sorcery was surpassed. For several seconds I tested my destructive vision on the bench, burning deep grooves in the wood.

"Schoenberg lay still. Not daring to let my eye rest on him I knelt down and shook him gently. A mutter reassured me that he lived. While I was so engaged I began to choke. The room was filled with pungent smoke. The desk was burning. In a hasty effort to beat out the flames with a cushion I upset an uncorked can of ether. The blaze spread beyond my power to subdue it and I ran downstairs for a pail of water.

"As I reached the foot of the stairs the door opened and Blodgin came in with a policeman.

"'Arrest that man!' said Blodgin, from the shelter of the doorjamb.

"The policeman fell back with his hands before his face. I shouted to them that the house was on fire and to rescue Schoenberg as I dashed down the steps."

Jortin paused and I considered him shrewdly. The later developments in his story struck me as overcolored. I felt rather crusty at having had my sympathy trifled with.

"That's a very fine tale," I said, sarcastically. "Pray what prevents your absolute eye from consuming that patch?"

"It's asbestos," he replied, simply.

"I should advise you to go to a psychopathic ward for observation," was my only comment.

"Schoenberg's house was burned down," he pursued, "as you may see for yourself, and he is raving in a sanitarium. Ah! This terrible eye! What a curse! For days I spread havoc wherever I went until I thought of having this asbestos patch. The eye might work wonders if I had any gift of science; but I tell you it's deadly dangerous."

I laughed jeeringly.

"You don't believe me?" he asked. "Will you take a sporting chance?"

He touched the patch as if to raise it.

"Stop," I said, "you have some trick up your sleeve. You're going to throw acid or something."

"See here," he returned, still keeping his fingers at the patch. With his free hand he reached for a stand of matches and drew it toward him. Then he tilted the patch at a slight angle, allowing him to glance down at the table with his shaded eye. In a second the matches with a sharp hiss flashed into flame.

"Sleight of hand," I said, contemptuously, but without conviction.

"Very well, then," he said, "will you look me in the eye?"

"Pooh," I said, rising, "take another hypo and tell it to Sweeney."

"You snivelling unbeliever," he hissed through his teeth, "look me in the eye, if you dare."

I was already half way to the door. I seemed to feel a hot point in the small of my back. And as I am writing this my wife informs me that someone has burned a spot on the back of my coat.

It's Dyed to Stay "The Sunset Way"

No Regrets—Nothing To Do Over

SUNSET SOAP DYES are boiled in and the colour set for keeps, will not crock, fade or wash out. You save money and save material by getting months of extra wear out of old soiled waists and dresses.

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will permanently dye all fabrics. Will not stain hands or utensils: clean thoroughly while dyeing: *will not harm any fabric.*

These thrift dyes come in cake form—will not fly about. Simply dissolve in boiling water—and it's all done in 30 minutes.

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Dealers—If you haven't yet stocked these dyes ask your wholesaler for them. Your customers will appreciate having Sunset brought to their attention.

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"The Most Wonderful Dyes in the World"

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AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER

OF CHINA

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A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BUSINESS FIRMS AND PERSONEL, A DIRECTORY OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS, MISSIONS AND MEMBERS, CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS, THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF EACH CITY,

A CLASSIFIED BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL TRADE CENTRES

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN CHINA

TOGETHER WITH

A COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER

AN ABRIDGED HISTORY AND GENERAL TRADE REPORT OF CHINA

A DESCRIPTION AND TRADE REPORT OF EACH CITY

A LIST OF AMERICAN & EUROPEAN MANUFACTURER'S AGENTS

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New Firms should apply for forms to the Publication Office for China,

22 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

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that **"just an ordinary cold"** neglected, leads to this.

BE WARNED.

Electric Lamps

ONLY by the use of good material can you expect to reap good results. Take advantage of our long experience, and bring your electric lighting to its highest efficiency by using

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We have just received a large consignment of good, reliable electric lamps, of various candlepower, which are for sale at the following prices:—

16, 25, 32 and 50 c.p.	Tls. 0.30 each
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The careful housewife always keeps a bottle of **BAYER'S ASPIRIN** in the house ready for Emergency.

BAYER'S the original formula. Each tablet marked with Bayer Cross (as below) is the only genuine specific against colds, chills, rheumatism, influenza headaches, etc.

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Business and Official Notices

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1920

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

NEW YEAR MEETING.

21st, 23rd & 24th February, 1920.
(Saturday, Monday and Tuesday)
FOURTH DAY.

28th February, 1920. (Saturday)

ENTRIES for all Races, except those otherwise stated, close on Monday, 26th January, 1920, at 7 p.m. at the Club House, 126, Bubbling Well Road.

All Entries to be addressed to the Clerk of the Course and deposited in the Secretary's Office labelled "Entries for the Kiangwan Races."

Entry Forms may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1920.
27512

FOOCHOW:

FOOCHOW: The San Peh and Co.'s steamer Ningshin, Captain Augestad, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Wednesday, the 21st January, at about 8 p.m. This steamer has extra large cabins with all the conveniences of a mail steamer. Excellent service and cuisine. Passage money, Shanghai to Foochow $30 single and $48 return. For Freight or Passage apply to the office of the Company No. 16a Peking Road. Telephones: Freight 1520, Passage 3283.

27518

$100 Reward

Advertiser will pay $100 bonus for suitable small house, furnished or unfurnished, in the Western district or French Concession. Immediate. Will lease for long period.

Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

27516

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For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 82" x 66", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road. Tel. C. 2671

27321

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delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS
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A Real Beer

Brewed to suit the taste of the most exacting

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27459

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery. Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd. vs. The Barque Chin Pu her tackle, apparel and furniture. } IN ADMIRALTY

Whereas a libel has been filed in the United States Court for China on the 6th day of January 1920 by the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company Limited, against the Barque Chin Pu her tackle, apparel and furniture alleging in substance that on or about August 23rd, 1919, the libellants sent out their tug the Victoria to search for a dismasted vessel in the vicinity of the Saddle Islands which had signalled for assistance and after cruising in the locality for two days or thereabouts found the Barque Chin Pu in the vicinity of Gutslaff, dismasted and in a dangerous position and thereupon took the said Barque in tow and brought her into the port of Shanghai,—and that said libellant is entitled to salvage; and praying for reasonable and proper salvage and that the said barque her tackle, apparel and furniture may be condemned and sold to pay such salvage with costs charges and expenses:

Now therefore in pursuant of the sanction under seal of the said Court, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming the said ship, her tackle, apparel and furniture or in any manner interested therein that they be and appear before the said United States Court for China on the 9th day of February, 1920 at 10 o'clock in the forencon then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

N. E. LURTON
United States Marshal for China.

Dated January 14, 1920.
27435

NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:

(a) either in full on application at 100, or

(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

27427

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Residential Country Hotel
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Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

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27440

THE VALLEY OF THE LIAO

is somewhat inferior in fertility to the Valley of the Sungari, but is more densely populated and in a better state of cultivation. The Valley of the Hurka and the Tumen in Kirin Province, and the lands lying along the upper course of the Nonne, are also well cultivated by the industrious natives of Manchuria.

GORDON'S OLD TOM GIN
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GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
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CONSOLIDATED RUBBER ESTATES, (1914) LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Share Certificates:—

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7703	„	100 „	259864/259963
7705	„	200 „	259964/260163
		500 shares	

in the name of Mr. Dah Lee (大利), Shanghai, are declared lost, and if same are not forthcoming by February 15th, 1920, they will be considered null and void, and new certificates will be issued in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
CHINA REALTY COMPANY, LIMITED,
Secretaries & General Managers.

27386

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(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:
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Telephone Central 3157.

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Have you ever had a cheque raised? There is still time unless protected. Why pay a high price for a machine when you can get a REAL CHEQUE PROCTOR for Mex. $2.00 each.

Call and see them, we are sure you will want one.

RECOMMENDED BY ALL BANKS.

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Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and Diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D. (Japanese)
He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.
21 HAINING ROAD
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SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

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Main office: 22 Albany St., New York City, U.S.A.
Branch Offices: 8a Rumford Place—Liverpool, Eng.
18 The Bund, Shanghai, China.

We beg to announce that we have this day opened a branch office at 18 The Bund, Chartered Bank Building, for the purpose of carrying on a general import and export business, and have appointed Mr. W. W. Priestley as manager, with full power of attorney to act in behalf of our corporation.

Bleecker Export & Trading Co., Inc.
By D. C. TAYLOR TREASURER.

Shanghai, 19th January, 1920. 27520

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Underwood, Model 5
Remington, Model 10
Oliver, Models 7 & 9
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Phone: Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbanck

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Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

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Steam and electric, with 12 years' practical experience, with over five years service as naval ship's engineer, open for engagement. Apply to box 293, The China Press

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THIS GREAT POPULAR AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

Price Mex. $1.00 while they last.

LIENGYI MERCANTILE CO.,
Cor. Szechuen and Soochow Roads 27399

THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

Notification No. 252.

INVITATION OF TENDERS. (138/5).

The public is hereby notified that tenders are invited for the supply of

200,000 pieces of First Class Hard Oak or other Hard Wood Railway Sleepers, 2,260 pieces of Bridge Ties and 4,128 pieces of Crossing Timbers.

Tender forms attached with Specifications and full particulars may be obtained free of charge on application to the Head Office of the Railway, Tientsin, Hopei.

Tenders must be signed, sealed and marked "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SLEEPERS" and addressed to THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION, TIENTSIN. The same must reach the above address on or before twelve o'clock of the 1st day of March, 1920, and will be opened at three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

No tenders will be entertained unless presented within the time given and made on the forms supplied by this Railway. The Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders and reserves the right of placing the order in lots.

(Sgd) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 15th January, 1920. 27515

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 15

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT import man, acquainted with steel, iron, hardware and sundries, thorough knowledge of local market, wishes to change position. Any reasonable offer accepted. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

27507 J.23.

YOUNG American woman, secretary and expert stenographer, desires position with an American firm. Salary, Mexican $350.00. Apply to Box 321, THE CHINA PRESS.

27523 J 22

BRIGHT young American man, having had four years experience in Traffic Department, United States Steel Corporation, desires similar position in Shanghai. Also expert stenographer and office man. Apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

27523 J 20

BRITISHER, total abstainer 11 years present employed, etc. requires change, motor transport or any outdoor occupation. Four years war service. Apply to Box 303, THE CHINA PRESS.

27485 J. 24

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese, with thorough knowledge of import and export business, who desires to enter firm. Well acquainted with all dealers and can introduce a large business. Guarantee could be given if required. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

27511 J 24

AN AMERICAN, with ten years' experience as salesman and sales-manager, desires position with import and export house. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

27509 J. 21

MECHANICAL engineering engineer seeks position. Firstclass engineer's certificate. Apply to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

27521 J. 21

ELECRTO-TECHINC, specialist for wireless construction, experienced in all electric works, graduate three technical schools in Italy, and many years actual experience, wants position. Apply to Box 317, THE CHINA PRESS.

27519 J. 22

MECHANIC, specialist in motor-car work, with seven years actual experience, wants position. Apply to Box 318, THE CHINA PRESS.

27519 J. 22

WANTED, position by young man, two years experience in general office work, cabling, filing, shipping, etc. A1 references. No objection to outport. Please apply to Box 306, THE CHINA PRESS.

27489 J. 21

A lady typist with some experience, wants position. Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA PRESS.

27487 J. 21

EXPERT stenographer, with several years local experience, can take position from February 1st. Apply to Box 307, THE CHINA PRESS.

27494

YOUNG LADY, with knowledge of foreign language, is open for engagement as typist. Knows filing, cabling and general office work. Apply to Miss. I., Range Road No. 126.

27488

FIRM recommends trustworthy office boy who knows Shanghai streets and hongs thoroughly Apply to Box 294, THE CHINA PRES.

27465

COMPRADORESHIP wanted by an experienced Chinese with knowledge of import and export. Desires to join a firm; well acquainted with all dealers. Can give guarantee and references if required. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

27445 J. 26.

COLLEGE-graduate, having business correspondence experience, seeks employment in any firm. Assistant or prospective work preferred. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 284, THE CHINA PRESS.

27444 J. 21

MISCELLANEOUS

BRITISH established firm, with branches in London and America, require partner for outport. Securities necessary. Apply to Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

27465 J.20

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. One small front room to let, from 1st January. Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant. One large room with bathroom attached, and board suitable for a married couple.

Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with Board, from February 1, facing south, a large comfortable newly furnished room with verandah and private bathroom adjoining. All modern comforts, telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 285, THE CHINA PRESS.

ORIENTAL HOUSE
31 Boone Road

ONE large room and one large attic, front, facing garden, hot water, with bath attached. Suitable for married couples or bachelors. Moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress. Tel. North 1102.

27142

TO LET, Bubbling Well Road, well-furnished front room, with board, suitable for married couple or two Friends. Excellent table, hot and friends. Excellent table, hot and to Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

27508

BACHELOR wants to be paying guest with American family. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 302, THE CHINA PRESS.

27483 J. 20

TO LET, with board, large furnished room and private bath. Conveniently located in western district. On tramlines 1, 2 and 12. Apply to Box 301, THE CHINA PRESS.

27480 J. 20

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached, full board, hot and cold water, also telephone. Apply No. 49 Bubbling Well Road.

27470 J. 20

TO LET, furnished dining, drawing, bed, servants, and bathroom, with use of kitchen; or board, 7 Wayside Road.

27453 J. 20

HOUSES WANTED

WOULD like to rent furnished house or apartment, preferably in French concession, for a few months or a year. Would not object to owner retaining one or two rooms. Apply to Box 275, THE CHINA PRESS.

27430 J. 21

LOST

LOST—Black Pekingese dog: answers to the name, "Wooyah." $5 reward to finder.—134 Bubbling Well Road.

PROFESSIONAL

BACK TO THE FARM: Everywhere men of the city are being attracted by big possibilities in scientific farming. Provides healthful, interesting and profitable vocation with prospects of early financial independence. The I. C. S. teaches Soil Improvement, Farm Crops, Livestock, Dairying, Fruit Growing, Vegetable Growing, Poultry Farming, etc., etc. Request interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools. 11c Nanking Road.

MILLINER wants to give lessons to ladies in the afternoon, from 1st of February. Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA PRESS.

27486 J. 21

AMERICAN gentleman wishes instruction in the Russian language. Apply to Box 297, THE CHINA PRESS.

27475 J. 20

GENTLEMAN desires practice in Russian conversation, preferably at meals, in private family. State inclusive terms to Box 295, THE CHINA PRESS.

27469 J. 23

CLASSES of modern dancing held every Monday and Wednesday at the Burlington Hotel, from 5.30 to 7.30 p.m. For particulars, apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

27255

SITUATIONS VACANT

MARINERS—WANTED you to know that you can qualify for promotion with I.C.S. training. Many officers in Far East qualified for examinations through I. C. S. Courses in Navigation, Marine Engineering, Marine Gas Engineering, Surveying, etc. Frequent change of address no obstacle. We teach wherever the mails reach. Write for Catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED for Saigon (Indo China), a lady stenographer capable of taking dictation in French and English. Apply with references to Astor House, Room 117, today between 2-3 p.m. or tomorrow between 8.30-9.30 a.m.

27517 J. 20

WANTED, young American lady for secretarial work in large outport city near Shanghai. Comfortable home in private family, work interesting, shorthand unnecessary. Reply, giving experience, age and phone, to Box 315, THE CHINA PRESS.

27518 J. 20

LEARN MORE—EARN MORE. Don't waste time regretting lack of training. Make up for deficiency by studying in your spare time. The I.C.S. will provide you with thorough training in Mathematics, Preparatory and High School subjects, General English subjects, etc. Ask us to send you Catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, a young lad, 16 or 17 years old, English or American born, for shipping department. Previous commercial experience not necessary. Apply by letter only, in own handwriting, to Grace China Co., 36 Kiangse Road.

27479 J. 20

WANTED, junior stenographer or typist. Call United States Trading Corporation, No. 12 Nanking Road.

27471

COTTON TEXTILES MANUFACTURING: This important, growing industry in China needs trained men. You can secure complete training at home in your spare time. Only necessary to be able to read simple English to begin. We teach you the rest. Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to lease, single, or suites of two to three rooms, on ground and first-floors. Central district, close to Bund. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27225

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET FURNISHED, from 10th April, for 9 months, in the French Concession, six-roomed house. Two bathrooms with every modern sanitary convenience, large garden with tennis lawn, and garage. Suitable for married couple without children or two bachelors. Rent Tls. 250. Apply to Box No. 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

27406

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 20 Robinson Road (at Jessfield Road). Apply premises, or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

27226

APARTMENTS WANTED

AMERICAN gentleman wishes small furnished room, with bath, in central district, with or without board. Apply to Box 296, THE CHINA PRESS.

27475 J. 20

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE, six-cylinder, seven-passenger Buick touring car, in excellent condition. Apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

27522 J. 22

FOR SALE: One five-passenger Cadillac car. Nearly new. Can be seen by appointment. Apply to Box 310. THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED to purchase, one copy Lloyd's Register for the year 1913-1914, complete, in good condition. Submit offer with price to Bowern and Co., shipbrokers, No. 8 Museum Road, Shanghai.

27490 J. 21

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	London	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taiping
Delhi	Medan	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	New York	Tavoy
Hankow	Peking	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Penang	Tientsin
Iloilo	Yokohama	

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex".

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

T. G. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendse)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.
Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital..$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.
Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £1,081,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.

Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at any time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 391,347.41
Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building, 55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
223 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	**Philippines**
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	**Straits Settlements**
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	**Dominican Republic**
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	
India	San Pedro de Macoris
Bombay	
Calcutta	Sanchez
Rangoon	
Japan	Santiago
Yokohama	
Kobe	Puerto Plata
Java	
Batavia	**Panama**
Soerabaya	Panama
	Colon

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	**Venezuela**
Buenos Aires	Carscas
Once (Buenos Aires)	Maracaibo
Rosario	**Siberia**
	Vladivostok
Belgium	
Brussels	**Italy**
	Genoa
Spain	
Barcelona	**Porto Rico**
	San Juan
Brazil	
Bahia	**Colombia**
Pernambuco	Medellin
Porto Alegre	
Rio de Janeiro	**Russia**
Santos	Moscow
Sao Paulo	Petrograd
Chile	
Santiago	**Spain**
Valparaiso	Madrid
Uruguay	**Trinidad**
Montevideo	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	TsinkiangpuOsaka	
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAU, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.
Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies. Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$	2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...H.$	400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...H.$	40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahrn	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.
EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.
26 The Bund.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1323

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.
Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 13, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-18
Cod	"	16-18
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-18
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.50-$3.00
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	"	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	55-65
Pigeons	"	20-25
Quail	"	16-18
Snipe	"	16-18
Teal	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	60-70
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Duck	"	35-40
Geese	"	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	12-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$2.50-$3.00
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	5-8
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	"	$3.30
Flour, Shanghai	"	$2.55
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.60
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000 one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
" Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Manila	Shimonoseki
Chanchun	Mukden	Singapore
Dalny	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Hankow	Newchwang	Sydney
Harbin	New York	Tientsin
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokio
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kaiyuen	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kobe	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS

SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$440 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 390 B.
North China	$160
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180
Yangtsze	$220
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$188
Hongkong Fire ..	$320 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. .	$210 B.
Indo-China Pref. .	$20 B.
"Shell"	220/– S.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 13
Oriental Cons. ...	25/–
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	$170 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 110 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 27 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 130
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 68
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 8
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 550
E-wo Pref	Tls. 85
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 200
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 52½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 32 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 28
China Sugar	$212 B.
Green Island	$6.80
Langkats	Tls. 14 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5¾ S.
Weeks	Tls. 11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3¼
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1913 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1¼ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1¼ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 0.40
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5½
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 12 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 2¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 0.80 B.
Semambu	Tls. 0.70 B.
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 1
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3¾
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban ...	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 18
S'hai Elec. & Ash	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 62½ B
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 15 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 68
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 140 S.

S. Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 298

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 19, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 7/11=Tls. 2.5263
@ exch. 73.9=Mex. $3.4185

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 147¼=Tls. 67.91
@ exch. 73.9=Mex. $91.89

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.625
Closing ..... Tls. 73.6

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 163

Bar Silver ..998 touch=Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 185.500

Native Interest ..... Tls. 10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	77¼d.
Bank Rate of Discount	6%
Market Rate of Discount:	
3 m/s.	5⅝ %
4 m/s.	5⅝ %
6 m/s.	5⅝ %
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	42.79
Ex., New York on London T.T.	G.$3.69¼

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 7/11
London	Demand 7/11¼
India	T.T. 339½
Paris	T.T. 1700
Paris	Demand 1703
New York	T.T. 147
New York	Demand 147¼
Hongkong	T.T. 60¼
Japan	T.T. 32⅞
Batavia	T.T. 388

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London ....4 m/s. Cdts.	8/3¼
London ....4 m/s. Docy.	8/3½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts.	8/4¼
London ....6 m/s. Docy.	8/4½
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	1820
New York 4 m/s. Decy.	157¾

Tourists' Exchange

Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch 8/1= Sh. Tls. 24.74

G.$50 @ exch. 151= Sh. Tls. 33.11

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1730= Sh. Tls. 14.45

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.35 at Banks selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,000 .....=Tls. 100

Roubles 100 .....=Mex. $0.90

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls.	2.31	@ 7/9¼	£1
"	1	@ 1593	Fr. 17.75
"	0.61	@ 147¼	Gold $1
"	1	@ 33⅝	Yen 3.31
"	1	@ 15	Rupees 6.49
"	1	@ —	Roubles —
"	1	@ 1.50	Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 19, 1920.

OFFICIAL

Langkats (Combined) Tls. 14.50

Y'poo Cotton Tls. 37.00
Tls. 37.50 March

UNOFFICIAL

S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 92.00

Anglo-French Lands Tls. 65.00

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 19, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.35 January
Tls. 28.10 February
Tls. 29.50 March

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill.
Tls. 33.10 February
Tls. 36.50 March

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 51.00 January
Tls. 55.30 February
Tls. 59.40 March

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 65.00 January
Tls. 75.50 February
Tls. 82.00 March

LOCAL YARN:

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 206.50 January
Tls. 211.00 February
Tls. 218.50 March
Tls. 215.00 April
Tls. 214.50 May
Tls. 215.00 June

Local Yarn For Standard
Tls. 188.00 January
Tls. 196.00 March
Tls. 197.00 April
Tls. 197.00 May
Tls. 196.50 June

COTTON.

Tung Chow Cotton.
Tls. 32.50 March
Tls. 33.00 April
Tls. 33.50 May
Tls. 33.80 June

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 19, 1920.

OFFICIAL

S.M.C. 7% 1917 debs Tls. 94.00

UNOFFICIAL

Hall & Holtz 7% Debs. Tls. 80.00

Hankow Market

Hankow, January 7, 1920.

FINANCE AND MONEY MARKET

A quiet week with very little business. A few bills were offering and no demand. Taels T. T. on Shanghai. Chinese market $6.4. Foreign banks imported and would not quote better than 96.65 to 96.7. Dollars closed steady at 70.3-70.5 buyers and sellers respectively. Interest 20 percent. Changsha exchange—nominal.

IMPORTS

Piece Goods.—The market is still very quiet and deliveries are poor. A large quantity of whites have been sold ex stock and there is still a little enquiry.

Yarn.—Nothing of interest to report.

EXPORTS

There is a good demand from Home for most products and a fair business is reported to have been done chiefly in Sesamum Seed, Hides, Gallnuts and Wood-oil. Market prices have advanced all round, partly due to the small available supplies of produce generally. The question of exchange is still the great difficulty in closing business, and rates seem likely to reach record figures.

Rubber Outputs

	Nov.	Dec.
Alma	32,300	33,000
Amherst	3,910	4,598
Anglo-Dutch ...	82,000	102,900
Anglo-Java	231,400	226,400
Ayer Tawah	29,733	30,017
Batu Anam	27,014	25,960
Bukit Toh-Alang.	21,000	24,205
Bute	21,000	21,200
Chempedak ...	14,600	16,000
Chemor	25,282	26,819
Cheng	19,805	20,895
Consolidated ..	63,690	59,883
Dominion	44,138	44,592
Gula Kalumpong.	145,000	153,500
Java Consolidated	75,400	87,200
Kamunting	26,288	28,507
Kapala	14,042	16,142
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	13,520	13,300
Kota Bahroe ...	41,058	41,213
Kroewoek	40,000	52,000
Langkat	67,897	66,381
Padang	19,000	18,000
Permata	8,180	—
Pengkalan	—	19,956
*Repah	21,000	18,000
Samagaga	28,300	25,000
*Semambu	15,612	10,721
Senawang	17,483	16,563
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	18,652	16,925
Shanghai-Kelantan	21,500	13,748
Shanghai-Pahang	18,098	11,829
Shanghai-Klebang	12,319	11,927
Shanghai-Sumatra	61,010	63,070
Sua Manggis ...	—	—
Sungala	13,158	14,664
Sungei Duri ...	30,486	32,679
Taiping	10,109	10,301
Tanah Merah ...	31,200	35,000
Tebong	85,000	83,000
Ulobri	6,046	5,487
Ziangbe	69,300	81,000

*Decrease due to heavy rains.

POUND AVERAGES $3.85

Washington, January 7.—War department officials in computing December disbursements show that the English pound averaged a value of $3.85 U. S. currency during the month.

Maine Actualy Flooded With Whiskey And Rum

State Wetter Than Ever Under War-Time Prohibition—Big Profits And Minimum Risk

(Boston Transcript)

Bangor, November 5.—The sheriff in Bangor seizes a couple of quarts of whiskey from someone who hasn't hidden the stuff cleverly enough. That's prohibition.

At the same moment a couple of motor car loads of whiskey cross the boundary from Canada into Maine, and the revenue agents know nothing about it. That's commerce.

Floods of Canadian whiskey and pure alcohol have been flowing into Maine over both eastern and western border, into Aroostook and Somerset counties, ever since anyone can remember, and of late, because of a considerable shrinkage of supplies from Boston and West, the volume of Canadian whiskey coming in has greatly increased. The dryer the times the bigger the profits.

PLENTY FOR THIRSTY

With all Canada contributing to keep up the spirits of Maine, and countless little stills busy in the rural regions, as well as in the towns, there seems to be no reason why Maine should be downhearted. It is a curious fact that while older and more liberal States than Maine are suffering something like a real drought, this original land of prohibition still can offer considerable consolation to the weary traveller.

A great pretence is set up by the political prohibitionists, and by such newspapers as they control, that Maine is absolutely dry. They used to say the same thing when the whole State was wide open. Not so many years ago the late Charles E. Littlefield of Rockland, then representing the second Maine district in Cogress, made a speech on the floor of the House in which he solemnly declared that there were not any "open bars" in this State. At that moment there were 47 places in his home city of Rockland where all a man needed to get liquor was the price.

CHAMP CLARK INVESTIGATES

Mr. Littlefield's speech astonished Champ Clark, who had heard different accounts from Maine, and being truly from Missouri, wanted to know the facts. A little while after that Clark got his chance. He came down to Bangor to speak at a Democratic district convention, and after that was over met a newspaper man of whom he inquired concerning the progress of irrigation hereabout, incidentally mentioning Littlefield's speech. The newspaper man took the statesman in tow for half an hour, and in that space of time, between the hall and his hotel, pointed out to him 41 saloons—then another and handsome bar in the hotel. Further evidence that Mr. Littlefield was amazingly ignorant of spirituous affairs in his native State was offered, but Clark held up his hand and said:

"That's plenty, young man—that's plenty. When I get back to Washington I have something to tell about this."

QUICK SALES, BIG PROFITS

It isn't as wet as that now, for most of the saloons have gone out of business, profits having vanished. Nobody wants half-of-one-per-cent beer, and whiskey is too valuable to be handled in the old way. A single drink now calls for 30 to 40 cents, and while it is being served the sheriff is liable to bounce in and grab a quart or two which would mean $10 to $12 direct loss in whiskey and probably $100 and costs later on in court. Business is done in an entirely different way. There are places where single drinks can be had, but for the most part of it is a pint and quart trade—quick sales, slight risk and big profits. The case stuff that costs $55 to $70 in Boston, or $4.50 to $6 a bottle, easily commands $7 to $10 at retail here, often more.

Some affect surprise that any whiskey can be brought in from Boston now, with so many local, State and Federal officers on the watch. To men who know the ins and outs of the trade there is nothing very strange about it. If the officers who are paid to hunt booze had kept their midnight weather eye on the Penobscot River this past summer instead of frequenting hotel lobbies and theaters the mystery of the whiskey supply might have been made clear to them.

SCHOONERS LOADED WITH IT

It is a fact that while so much was being said last summer about the complete shutting off of liquor supplies from Boston motor boats and even good sized schooners were bringing the stuff up the Penobscot to within two or three miles of the wharves of Bangor. One dealer in particular received so much in this way that it was possible for thieves to steal about $3,000 worth of whiskey from his suburban hide and carry it in motor cars over to Augusta, the capital of the State, where the original dry law was passed, and where there always is a good market for strong waters.

But it is to Canada that Maine now looks for the most of its inspiration. Up there they don't care much for American style drinks, but are satisfied with anything that kicks good and strong. There are, of course, high grade whiskey, but smugglers don't bother much with that stuff, which is too costly to risk carrying in a midnight drive over the line. The basic booze of Canada is high wine or pure spirits—otherwise, pure alcohol.

CALL IT 'MORSON'

Up along the St. John River the frivolous descendants of the evicted Acadians of Grand Pre dilute this alcohol with water, sweeten it with anything that comes handy and get much happiness from it. "Morson" they call it, or white rum. In the States it is called split, and it is admitted to be far less harmful than many a fancy bottled whiskey. "When a man drinks split, he knows what he's a-gettin'." is the maxim of the border boozer.

From two directions the flood of Canadian alcohol pours into Maine—from Jackman, a rough-and-ready sawmill settlement on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway, within 14 miles of the Quebec boundary: and from Van Buren, an Aroostook county town that is situated on the St. John River and is connected with the opposite New Brunswisk town of St. Leonards by a long bridge.

LED TO MURDER

At numerous other points along the border there are liberal leaks, but as a rule the man seeking consolation from Canada looks either to Jackman or to Van Buren. A couple of weeks ago they had a sensational murder up at Jackman, in which Nelson W. Bartley, hotel keeper, rum runner and general boss of the place, was the victim. A former deputy sheriff, John A. Burke, has been arrested for the crime, and committed without bail to await hearing.

The two had been associated in a deal in smuggled whiskey, and Burke says he was double-crossed. This is not the only crime that can be traced to the whiskey trade on the border, and but for the prominence and wealth of the victim, little would be heard of it.

$8 STOCK YIELDS $534

How attractive the business of bringing in Canadian spirits is may be realised from the fact that a man long engaged in that industry figures that from five gallons of alcohol, costing in Canada, $8, it is possible by dilution and coloring to make 267 12-ounce bottles of so-called "Canadian Rye Whiskey," which readily retails at $2 a bottle, or $534 for the whole. Up there on the border there are men driving good cars and spending money freely who a few years ago didn't own two shirts. Everybody who has anything to do with the whiskey business on the border always has money and "everybody" is a more inclusive term than most prohibitionists would like to believe.

Bangor doesn't look much to Jackman for its Canadian supplies, the distance being too great and the road too rough, but from that joyous neck of the north woods the well known dry cities of Waterville, Augusta and Lewiston derive great comfort and much cheer.

SLEWS OF RUM CARS

Bangor depends chiefly upon Van Buren and other outposts on the eastern edge of the desert of Maine. Only last night the sheriff of Penobscot county chased a motor car, loaded with whiskey, that a South Brewer hotel man was bringing down the river road in Bradley, and if the sheriff had men enough he might catch enough rum cars to stock a garage. If a man wants a little Canadian, Irish or Scotch, his friend who travels up Aroostook way will bring it down next trip.

Revenue officers? Certainly. They are hunting and capturing stills right here in Penobscot county now, but there are not enough of them to man the eastern front, let alone the western.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 17.—Exchange quotations:

London	42.79
New York	11.57
Belgium	101
Spain	220.50
Italy	83.75
Rumania	23.25
Switzerland	207
French War Loans:	
3 percent	58
4 percent 1917	71.30
4 percent 1918	70.95
5 percent	88.55

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those Ladies who keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, at the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. $5, all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket

First Prize $50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 8th July, 1918.

To be drawn among 40,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai China, on February 2nd 1920.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.50, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $5.00

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai): if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

The Chinese Benevolent Association

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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS & HOLIDAYS

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 20, 1920

WEATHER

Fine weather. Strong North to West breezes along the North coast. Return of the monsoon in the South.

CARDS OF THANKS

On behalf of the relatives of the late Mr. B. D. Kapteyn, the Holland-China Trading Co. wish to thank all friends for their kind expression of sympathy and for the flowers sent.

27524

The Japanese Crisis In Siberia

SIBERIA today offers a new crisis to an already stricken world. Reuter's transmits from London, under date of January 14, the following Bolshevik wireless message:

Since the capture of Krasnoyarsk no army worth speaking of confronts the Reds in Siberia. The Soviet army will soon arrive in the proximity of the Japanese, but they will not undertake any action calculated to provoke a collision. Nevertheless the menace from Japan and the vassals of the Entente in the west compels the Soviet authority to maintain a large army.

From the above it is clear that within a few days the Bolshevik army and the Japanese army will find themselves face to face. The Soviet army announces that it "will not under take any action calculated to provoke a collision." What then will it do? And what will the Japanese do?

Kolchak already has been cut off from communication with Semenoff and Horvath who have taken charge respectively of their own districts. Horvath, in his proclamation makes the following significant statement:

On account of the interruption of all communication with the Supreme Ruler and the central government organisations I consider myself forced pending renewal of contact with the Supreme Ruler to assume full government power as regards the Russian population on the Chinese Eastern railway and at the same time to draw the attention of the said population to the fact that according to the treaty with China the sovereign rights of this territory belong to China. Therefore normal conditions of life, and the satisfactory working of the railway as a Russian enterprise on foreign territory can be attained only by maintaining the existing friendly relations between the Russian and Chinese people.

Meanwhile, the Czecho-Slovaks and the Americans are being withdrawn from Siberia, and Japan has been invited to adopt the policy already approved by the Allies of complete withdrawal from Russia and Siberia and she has declined this invitation. As a result, she will within a brief period of time find herself in a very delicate position. The Japanese army in Siberia is, we understand, being strengthened in order that it may be prepared as well as is possible, to meet this rapidly developing situation. It also may be expected to make what use it can of the Kolchak, Horvath and Semenoff forces, but reliable information indicates that those forces are not important and not fully to be relied upon to fight with the Japanese as against the Bolshevists. They may not like the Bolshevists, but they like the Japanese less. And growing out of this feeling, no great foresight is required to picture developments that may surprise the Japanese.

The latter themselves are by no means convinced of the moral rectitude of their cause in Siberia. They have before them the example of nations much farther along the road towards democracy and civilisation than they are and they have chosen to take a separate path alone.

And while the Soviet army announces that it "will not undertake any action calculated to provoke a collision" what is going to happen when it comes face to face with the Japanese army

Bolshevism Not New: It Is Losing Strength In U. S.

Record Of Strikes, Riots, And Movements For Nationalisation Of Industries Almost As Old As The Country—Financial Conditions Which Breed Unrest

By Alfred B. Williams

Any unusual social or political condition is likely to seem to us unprecedented and portentous until we are driven or coaxed to the records. We hear every day stories of strikes, present and prospective, and dark hints of worse to come. A brief study of our history really seems to demonstrate two facts:

First—The disease we now call "Bolshevism," with the theories and purposes it represents, is less virulent and formidable than it was fifty years ago.

Second—The tendency to violence, disorder, and rebellion against constituted authority is weaker than it was fifty years ago, or twenty-five years ago.

If a New Yorker of 1805 (114 years ago) could have returned to the city within the last two weeks he would have recognised as the one familiar thing the strike of the longshoremen and dock workers. In many respects we have had conditions like those he "viewed with alarm" in his day, for in 1805 there was a great strike of the sailors from the ships in this port. They were getting $10 a month, struck for more wages, and had the active personal support of every man and boy along the waterside. They paraded the streets, persuaded citizens to join in their marches and maltreated those who hesitated or refused. They tied up the shipping and beat such men as they suspected of intending to seek their abandoned jobs. The disorders continued until the constable awoke to the situation, dispersed a parade and arrested some of the more riotous, who were punished with prison terms.

This was not the first strike in New York. In 1741 the bakers struck. A little later Philadelphia had a taste of the unrest. There the shoemakers were the disturbers—journeyman shoemakers working in the local shops on which the public depended entirely for boots and shoes. They were again on strike in 1796, '98, '99, and 1805. Thirty-five years before the United States was born, the colonists were seeing, feeling and weathering strikes. They occurred when the majority of the population was foreign born, or but one generation from foreign birth, and continued after the preponderance passed to natives of native ancestry and before the great streams of immigration began to flow in.

While renewed trouble with Great Britain was looming, while the war of 1812 was being fought, in the years of American desolation following Waterloo, when Europe ceased to enrich us by buying from us all we had to sell at our own prices and began to sell us its products at its own prices, we had internal peace. But the year 1821 was fearful. New York was full of the idle and pauperised, and we had pledged to secure our indebtedness to England and France, resulting from the balance of trade our extravagant buying made against us, everything we had that might represent a value, down even to sheriff's and bankruptcy judgments. We recovered with a quickness that astonished the business world, and striking recommenced briskly. Men who in 1821 could not find a day's work, in 1823 had more than they could do, and promptly struck for more pay.

STRIKES A CENTURY AGO

That was a period of renewed and vast inflation and activity. The records show from 1822 to 1834 innumerable strikes, in which the building trades, hatters, tailors, shoemakers, laborers on the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal participated. Of these strikes 305 were for the ten-hour day. The great panic of 1837, in which State banks went down like pine saplings in a cyclone, ended the boom, the currency expansion and the strike epidemic simultaneously and developed the largest percentage of bankrupts to population in all the history of commerce.

Then followed the Mexican war and the beginning of the engrossing anti-slavery movement, with its varying phases, and apparently nobody gave enough attention to strikes to make record of them. They seem to have been sporadic and local. Manufacturing industries really were in their infancy and railways were being built timidly and as neighborhood enterprises.

Astonishing evidence of the conservatism and stability of mind of American wage earners and their confidence in and affection for their own Government is given by the slow progress among them of revolutionary or incendiary spirit and the swiftness with which it has disappeared after, from time to time, taking visible shape to the public view. The doctrine of international association of workingmen for class dominance, with its invariable associates, anarchy and atheism, was definitely introduced here in 1865, fifty-four years ago. It was revived, after long slumber, put into words and backed with an organisation by Frenchmen engaged at the Universal Exhibition, at London, in 1862. Carl Marx and Garibaldi, the Italian liberator, were originally members, but the usual split developed promptly and Garibaldi was repudiated as an aristocrat.

The first prominent exponent of this theory in America was W. H. Silvis, president of the "National Workingman's Union." The general principle he announced was "common ownership of all lands and instruments of labor." There is no record that he was arrested, although he publicly declared that he would "win at the ballot box; or, if not, by sterner means," cheerfully adding that "a little blood hating" might be necessary to cure the ailments

posed to have been affiliated and in secret co-operation with the "International Alliance of Socialist Democracy," which sat in international conference at Berne in 1868. This later gave way to the "International Association of Workingmen."

It seems that the horrors of the Paris Commune in 1871 checked the progress of "radicalism" in the United States. The "National Workingman's Union" at its zenith claimed 600,000 members in the United States, all pledged to accept and propagate its doctrine of seizure, with 360 sections and fifteen weekly publications spitting blood and fire in its interests. The union was succeeded by the "Workingmen's Party," which in 1872 threw itself into politics and named as its candidate for President, Judge David Davis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, against General Grant and Mr. Greeley. One of the forty-seven Democratic electors chosen to vote for Mr. Greeley, after his death, voted for Judge Davis. The platform of the "Workingmen's Party" foreshadowed some present demands, being "eight hours a day's work, for the present;" all means of transportation and communication to be taken and operated by the Government; all industrial enterprises to be owned and operated by the public.

AN OLD-TIME 'ONE BIG UNION'

The "National Workingman's Union" represented the "One Big Union" now proclaimed by the Bolsheviki and the I. W. W.'s. Probably its claim of 600,000 members in 1870, fifty years ago, was exaggerated, as many people believe the American Federation of Labor claim of 3,000,000 members to be exaggerated now. Yet if we shade the figures of the "Union" 50 percent and allow it a membership of 300,000 in 1870, we meet a cheerfully surprising fact. The population of continental United States has trebled since 1870. In a speech a few days ago, at Washington, a Senator, presumably speaking from official estimates, asserted that the total of Bolsheviki and I. W. W.'s now in this country was 250,000. If this be accurate, it is evident that revolutionary, or radical incendiary, sentiment not only has failed to gain, but has lost heavily in direct numbers and far more heavily in proportion to population notwithstanding the tremendous influx of foreigners.

The fact that the American Federation of Labor has been for many years, and yet is, the target for virulent attack by the anarchist element is evidence that its membership is not revolutionary or socialistic, whatever apparent dominance the Socialists may have gained in some of its sections. In fact, very recent revelation shows that men like Foster, leader of the steel strike, despairing of battering the federation down, have entered it with the deliberate purpose of "boring from inside" and so scuttling it. As long ago as 1898 Daniel De Leon, of New York, speaking to striking mill operatives at New Bedford, warned them against Mr. Gompers as a "labor faker" and an arch-foe of the proletariat and shouted that all who refused to declare for abolition of capitalistic ownership were traitors to labor and liberty. If the Senator above quoted is not wildly wrong in his figures, the anarchists now are less than one-half of one percent of the population, while fifty years ago they were eight-tenths of one percent.

As further confirmatory of this view is the history of the Knights of Labor. While not all of its members were anarchists or Socialists, all were sworn at initiation to support Government ownership of all public utilities. This order undertook to fuse all wage earners and workers, disregarding craft and trade lines. At the peak of its power, about 1886, when it was supposed to be a formidable political force, and its mysterious cabalistic signs chalked on sidewalks caused heart palpitation and spine quivering among local politicians, its membership was stated at 300,000. It also usually was at war with the A. F. of L. It was split and crumbled when it engaged actively in politics, offering its supposed voting power in various political trades and alliances. In 1900, when it was expected to throw its full strength to the support of Eugene V. Debs for President as Socialist Labor nominee, he got but 87,700 votes in a total poll of 14,000,000.

PHENOMENA OF STRIKES

It seems to be the history of general labor troubles in this country that they have attended certain financial and business conditions almost as consistently as commerce obeys the law of supply and demand. Twice, at widely separated intervals, when balances of trade have been heavily against us, always when sharp restriction of the currency followed inflation, causing quick drops in prices, or inflation has rapidly swollen prices, strikes have sprung up fast as mushrooms in a meadow in a warm, damp Spring night. There is no clear record of strikes in the forty years from 1840 to 1880 because nobody was charged with the duty of listing them. The American Federation of Labor was organised in 1881, and thereafter received its regular official reports. Between that year and 1899 the strikes reported numbered 22,793, involving 117,500 establishments and 6,000,000 employes. The average duration was 23.8 days, and New York had 25 percent of the whole number. Of the trades involved 19½ percent were in the building trades, 11½ in coal and coke works, 9 percent in the metals industries. The labor organisations asserted that they ordered 63.46 of all the strikes and 52.86 of those they ordered were won, and that strikes not

ganisations but 9.05 percent were successful.

This was the first decade of the A. F. of L., and also the decade showing the most stupendous rush of immigration we have seen, a new kind of immigration. The largest previous addition from abroad to our population in a single decade has been 2,000,000, nearly all from the British Isles, Germany, and Scandinavian countries. Between 1880 and 1890 more than 6,000,000 came in, most from Eastern Europe, two-thirds from Russia, Italy, Poland and Austria-Hungary.

The five historic, outstanding strikes the country has undergone are:

Railroad strike, 1877.
Telegraph operators, 1883.
Southwestern railroads, 1885.
Homestead steel workers, 1892.
Chicago railroad, 1894.

The 1877 strike was the first great general labor upheaval the country had known, and the first so serious as to demand the use of United States regulars for riot duty since the New York draft riots. For a time it caused general panic and threw more than a dozen States into uproar. The anthracite coal strikes of 1902 probably would have been as memorable as these others had not President Roosevelt interposed strongly, sternly, and promptly. It was ordered by a convention of delegates against the wishes of labor leaders, and was based on demand for 10 percent increase in wages and 10 percent decrease in working hours. It was settled by arbitration, practically demanded by the President, and a three-year contract was signed in the Spring of 1903.

The 1877 strike began at Martinsburg, W., Va., against a 10 percent reduction of the wages of railway employes. The reduction was one result of bitter wars among the railways themselves, believed to have been instigated by efforts of rival financial giants to control the situation. There was, too, severe depression in business, which had not recovered from the great panic of 1873. The strike spread like wildfire, first along the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania lines, then westward over all their connections. At Washington the conditions looked so alarming that a force of regulars was kept ready to guard the Treasury.

WIDESPREAD RIOTS

The storm centers were Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago. Maryland's total militia force consisted of 725 men. When these with the Baltimore police undertook to check the rioting which burst out in the city with the first attempt to operate trains, they were swallowed up and overrun by furious mobs. Two companies, composed largely of boys of eighteen and thereabout, lost their heads and opened fire without orders. They killed twelve men and wounded fourteen. Several guardsmen were killed by return firing from the mob. The boys made their way to Camden Station and were besieged there. Order was not established, although what there was of the Fifth Regiment and the police did valiant and effective service until the arrival of the regulars. These conquered a peace with bayonets and rifle butts. The trouble spread to New York, where the local authorities kept it well in hand, blazed into some violence at Reading, and caused disorders more or less serious in New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Kentucky and Texas, in addition to the tragedies it developed at Pittsburgh and Chicago.

At Pittsburgh bloody work began July 21. Much railway property had been destroyed by fire, wreckage and pillage. The men on strike insisted always that this was done by the tramps and toughs always gathered by excitement and opportunity for plunder. However that may have been, it seems to be certain that many strikers joined in the attack on the Philadelphia militia who had been hurried to riot duty. The Pittsburgh guardsmen generally refused to fight the strikers. Some of them threw down their arms and fraternised cordially with those they were supposed to resist. The Philadelphians, having no local attachments, fought back vindictively when they were assailed. They killed sixteen persons in the mob. The city went wild. People of all classes united in a frenzy against those they regarded as "invaders." On July 22 everybody was burning, destroying, plundering railway property.

REGULARS AIDED MILITIA

On the morning of the 23rd the city sobered up. Substantial citizens got together, organised vigilance committees with amazing celerity and secured the co-operation of the local authorities. Armed first with baseball bats and later with firearms, they stopped looting, scattered and chased every appearance of a mob and established normal conditions within three days.

At Chicago United States troops aided the police and militia. The fighting on July 26 was savage but brief. The rioters were fired on, ten being killed and forty-five wounded, while nineteen policemen were hurt so seriously as to require hospital treatment.

The strikes of telegraph men in 1883 was accompanied by little disorder. It was a contest of endurance. Public sentiment in this case, also, was with the strikers, but it could not win for them. All business was tied up two weeks. The newspapers were almost unanimously with the men, but they lacked organisation and preparation and there were too many available operators. Losses were heavy in the aggregate, but were widely distributed and no definite estimate of them ever was made.

Officious over-confidence by the Goulds seem to have been the underlying causes of the strike on the Southwestern roads in 1885. The Gould roads began in 1884 to adopt a policy of retrenchment because of the prevailing business depression. They made a general cut in wages on their lines and the men accepted. Another cut in 1885 was resisted, and the roads yielded. The Knights of Labor, which had a large membership among the employes, became swollen with the belief that they had won a vast victory and proceeded to assert it. Under the leadership of Martin Irons, they attempted to interfere actively in the internal management. Mr. Irons constituted himself a court of appeals on discharges and appointments. General Manager Hoxie met this issue promptly, and the clash came quickly. Discharge of a man on the Texas Pacific contrary to the orders of the Knights resulted in the calling out of all members of the order. The call was obeyed and the battle was on.

From March 1 to 24 the stagnation was complete. Business men became restless. They realised that, whatever harm the Gould interests might be suffering, many thousands of others were suffering more. There was complete surrender. The Governors of Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas informed Mr. Hoxie that they would see that his trains were guarded if it was necessary. The St. Louis authorities gave like promises.

The first two weeks of this strike the boycott of the roads was so complete that leading citizens feared to visit the office of any executive because spies were lurking to take note of every visitor and report him for punishment as friendly or doing business with the objects of detestation. The revulsion under the pinch of trade paralysis was bewildering. Such strikers as could regain their old places went back fast. That was the finish of the Knights of Labor as a power.

THE 'BITTEREST' STRIKE

Historians speak of the Homestead steel works strike of 1802 as the bitterest the country ever has known. Occasionally we read or hear of it as the "Homestead Massacre." The facts of the incident that made it famous are easily obtainable, however. The company had fortified and barricaded its mills and put at work some men to take the places of its regular force, out on strike with a powerful line of pickets around the approaches to prevent anybody from entering or leaving. As it intended to resume work, it secured a force of 500 Pinkerton detectives, who were loaded in barges and towed down the Monongahela River to the back entrance of the mills, the purpose being to have them guard the property and those at work in it. As the barges approached, the strikers tore down the fences surrounding the yards, rushed to the landing place, and ordered the detectives away. Statements of who fired first differ. Both sides were fully armed and ready for fight. The barges were abandoned by the boats towing them and the men aboard were left helpless and beseiged.

The fighting continued all day. The strikers intrenched themselves behind piles of steel plates and fired at the men on the barges, showing most savage and relentless purpose to kill them all. They procured two cannon and attempted to use them, but were baffled by their own lack of skill and by the elevation of the ground from which they fired.

This strike lasted from July to November. It was the miserable ending of a much-heralded plan of profit sharing, devised, partly as least, by Mr. Carnegie.

Homestead, a city of 9,000 people, was with the strikers, who numbered about 4,000, solidly. Labor unions everywhere took up their cause. Many thousand dollars were sent to them voluntarily by people not connected with organised labor. Protection for the steel company by the local authorities was out of the question. Mr. Gompers went to the scene and spoke to the strikers and put behind them all the power of his organisation. Gradually the company succeeded in introducing men into its mill, and in November the strikers surrendered. Of 2,000 who asked for re-employment but 406 could be placed. The others scattered. A leader named Dempsey, a Knights of Labor man, and one other were convicted of having sent into the mill a cook supplied with poison to put in the food for the non-union men and served prison terms.

Correspondence

RACE CLUB CHARITIES

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—It affords me much pleasure to be able to inform members of the Race Club and the public that as a result of the four races held on the Shanghai Race Course on New Year's Day, the sum of $5,000 was obtained for local charities.

The Stewards have decided to distribute the above sum as follows:

	$
Refugee Fund	1,000
Shantung Road Hospital	1,000
United Services' Association	1,000
King's Daughters Society	750
Portuguese Ladies' Benevolent Society	500
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	500
Cigarette and Tobacco Fund for Czecko-Slovak Soldiers passing through Shanghai	250
	$5,000

In thanking the members and the public for the generous support accorded the New Year Races, the Stewards express the hope that the above distribution meets with their approval. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. S. JACKSON,
Chairman,
Shanghai Race Club.

Discourses Of A Scientist

BY EDGAR LUCIEN LARKIN
(Director of the Lowe Astronomical Observatory, Mount Lowe, Cal.)

The Solar System, so named because it consists of a number of bodies revolving around the sun, is a vast cosmical machine. So great is the precision of modern measurement that perhaps every motion of the bodies, their masses, diameters, volumes, densities and mutual attractions exerted by universal gravitation, are as well known as the parts of a machine such as a dynamo, spinning machine, weaving mechanism, lathes, engines, motors, and somewhat comparable to the accuracy of microscopes, telescopes and even the wheels in a watch.

Since the first turning of a telescope on the sun and planets in 1610, by Galileo, these instruments have been improved so that at present they are so accurate and powerful in magnifying and measuring that discoveries now almost daily lead man into transcedental realms.

The first great addition to the mere telescope, consisting of two lenses, the object glasses turned toward the sky, and two lenses, the eye pieces, at the opposite end to magnify the images of distant objects formed in the focal planes of the great objectives, was the micrometer.

This important instrument consists of a system of fibres of silk or spider's threads arranged so that they can be rotated in front of any image made by the huge object glasses. These measure angles in seconds of arc. Thus it is easy to measure how many seconds are filled in space by the diameter of any planet, as Mars. Jupiter, Saturn, etc. Then the diameters in miles can at once be told the moment their distances in miles are known. These all have been measured with great precision.

The angular diameter of the sun has been measured hundreds of times; likewise diameters of many thousands of spots on its mighty disk. The distance of the sun's center from the earth's center is 92,889,000 miles. And the angular diameter of the sun being 1,920 seconds of arc, its linear diameter is therefore close to 866,000 miles. But its volume is 1,310,000 times that of the earth whose mean diameter is 7,916 miles.

But the sun has been weighed with accuracy, and it contains 333,426 times more matter than is in our own minute world, the earth. This at once reveals that its density is only .254 that of the earth, or about 41 per centum more dense than if its mighty volume was composed of water.

Startling effects are due to the low density, its consistency being nearly that of calcimine as applied to walls and ceilings. Pent-up gases cause terrific turbulence, upheaval, boilings and incessant explosions. These hurl incandescent matter from the troubled surface to heights ranging usually from 10,000 to 300,000 miles. And occasionally they have been measured by the micrometer in an altitude of 350,000 miles.

These keep us alive on earth by liberating energy which, reaching the earth, becomes heat. Dire prophecies of impending cataclysms here on earth based on solar explosions are, therefore, without scientific support; the prominences on the sun are beneficent to man.

Mercury is the nearest world known; it revolves around the sun at a distance of 36,000,000 miles. Then comes Venus, distant 68,000,000 miles. Our home, the earth, is next beyond Venus, at a distance of 92,889,000 miles. Mars circulates on an orbit whose radius is 141,000,000 miles. Then there is a wide space between it and Jupiter which would be a void were it not for the presence of 814 little worlds wrongly named asteroids. They revolve on highly eccentric—not circular, but elliptical—orbits, and could these paths be lighted so as to be visible, they would present a most intricate tangle. They are visible, however, to that majestic eye—mathematics.

Beyond is the orbit of Jupiter, 483,000,000 miles from its centre of motion—the center of the sun. This is the largest planet, being 1,233 times larger than the earth, and slightly more than five times farther away from our source of life and light, the central sun.

Saturn comes next, distant 886,000,000 miles. It is 762 times larger than the earth and nine times more distant from the sun. The rings are 168,000 miles in diameter and are not liquid, nor solid, but granular, made of billions of separate particles and bodies, each one being a meteor. Next on the circuit is Uranus, thirty times larger than the earth and distant from the (to the Uranians, if there are any) dim sun, 1,780,000,000 miles. But the Neptunian folk must freeze at a distance of 2,780,000,000 miles from their only source of energy of heat and light. That is unless the mass of Neptune contains sufficient radium to supply internal energy of heat that finally reaches the surface.

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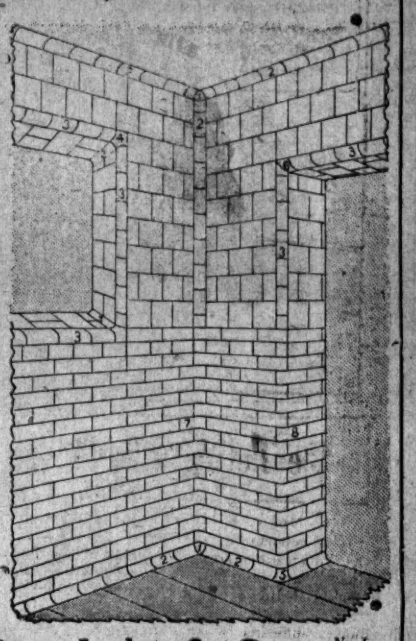

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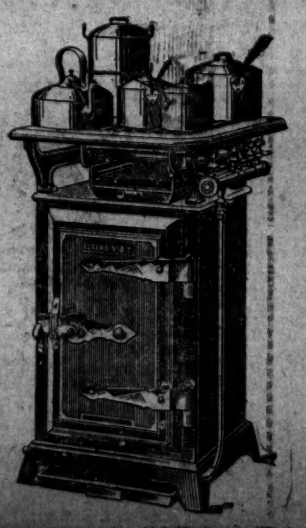
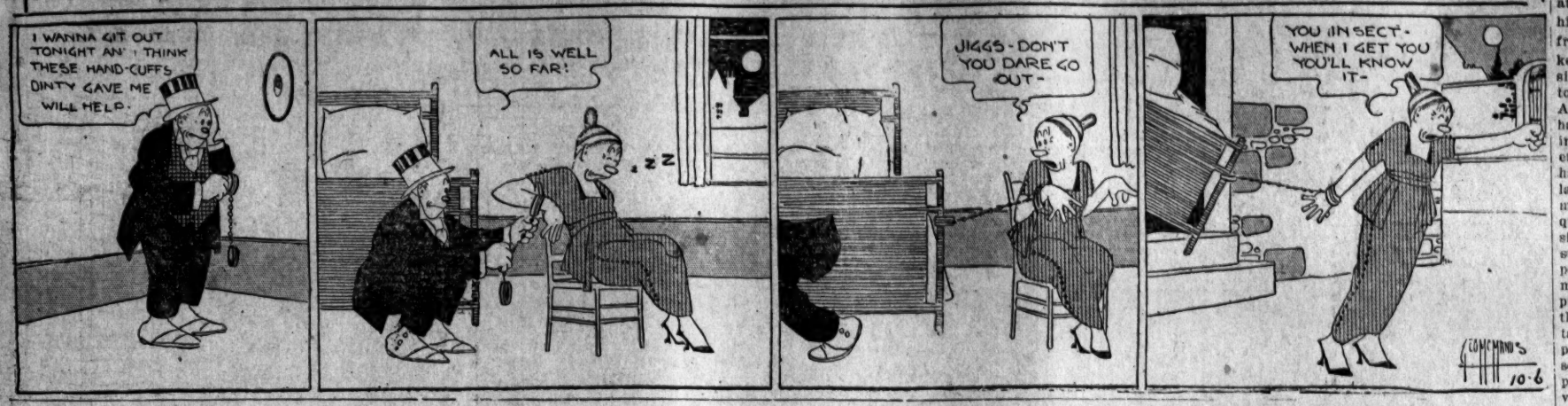


Bringing Up Father

By George McManus


I WANNA GIT OUT TONIGHT AN' I THINK THESE HAND-CUFFS DINTY GAVE ME WILL HELP.
ALL IS WELL SO FAR!
JIGGS-DON'T YOU DARE GO OUT-
YOU INSECT- WHEN I GET YOU YOU'LL KNOW IT-
GEO MCMANUS 10-6

The Polish Wife, Mother And Patriot

By Mrs. Cecil Chesterton

It is important to realise that the root difference between the Russian and other Slavs lies in the Mongol strain which is responsible for that indifference to life and human suffering which Russia has shown again and again.

In Poland parental control is very strong, almost patriarchal. To this day no daughter uses the familiar "thou" to either father or mother; the third person is always employed. Thus a girl will say: "Did mother call?" "Does mother say I may go out?" The direct form of address is considered not only impolite but insubordinate.

The mother's authority is supreme; a Polish girl may die of a broken heart, but she will rarely marry against her mother's wishes.

A FLAMING CONSTANCY

Generally speaking, and unlike the American, French or English, the Polish woman loves her husband more than her children. Capable of intense passion, she has a flaming constancy which domesticity cannot dull.

The Russian woman is amorously venturesome; she changes her lover with her inclination.

The Slav woman has a fidelity which outlasts all disillusion. The national proverb, "Fire of straw," does not apply to her; she is steadfast in her affections as in her ambition.

A MOST FEMININE PERSON

The Slav woman dominates her husband and her household, not only in family affairs, but in concerns of wider issue. She is not in the least aggressive; your Polonaise is a most feminine person and understands the full importance of charm.

She has always played a leading role in politics. "Germany's worst enemy is the Polish mother," said Bismarck, and in Russia as in German Poland it was the mother who kept the flame of patriotism burning.

While I was in Warsaw I met a lady who had lost three sons in her country's cause. Two of them were shot in the insurrection of 1905, and one, a boy of seventeen, had been exiled to Siberia. Both her daughters had been imprisoned for attending secret political meetings, and she herself had served a sentence of five years for distributing revolutionary literature. She did not seem to think she had done anything out of the common.

"Sitting" is the euphemism for having been to jail. I remember a charming woman telling me with a radiant smile: "I was sitting for seven years for writing a history of Poland."

In Poland politics is not allowed to interfere in household efficiency. The Slav woman, whether peasant or intelligentsia, is a wonderful manager; she has the French capacity for bargaining, and is a born cook. There are no cakes in the world as nice as those they make in Poland.

While her political emancipation is complete, socially her liberty is curtailed. Before Poland regained her independence revolutionary leaders included women, and at the present moment women members sit in the Polish Parliament.

CAN'T DINE WITH MAN

But while it was regarded as a matter of course for a girl to meet all sorts and conditions of men at any hours of the day or night for political purposes, it was and is impossible for an unmarried woman to go to dinner with a man unless they are affianced, and a young Slav girl does not dream of having an ice or a glass of tea with a boy friend.

This, I think, is the effect of Russian rule. The Polish woman has an extraordinary fascination for the Russian, and the official and military caste always tried their utmost to gain access to the homes of the Poles. No patriotic woman would speak to a Russian unless she were compelled, and, as a consequence, her attraction was intensified.

NO SOCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS

Essentially democratic in temperament, the countess and the chambermaid meet each other without any of the social embarrassment of English women.

The Slav woman of the peasant class has an instinctive eye for color. Her costumes, varying in each district, are the most beautiful in Europe; perfect settings for the dark-haired, dark-eyed, white-skinned type common throughout Poland, with an occasional variant of redbrown hair and blue eyes.

The taste of the intelligentsia in dress is not so good. In Winter they wear magnificent furs, with picturesque small caps, but in Summer they rather overload their gowns with color and their hats are not of the Parisian variety. The Polish woman has very small and well-shaped feet.

The Year Of The Ape

(*Japan Chronicle*)

The monkey occupies no very high place in Japanese estimation. Many of the Indian gods are met with in easily penetrable disguises, but not Hanuman, the monkey. No god is a greater favorite in India, where there are so many to select from in offering worship. When the king of the demons had carried off Sita to Ceylon, it was Hanuman with his hordes of monkeys who built a causeway across the straits, and the monkeys were Rama's chief allies in the battle by which he overthrew the demons and rescued his wife. There is hardly a temple without an image of Hanuman somewhere upon or within it, and there are a vast number dedicated to him altogether. The monkey is very much in evidence in Japan, but he excites no such veneration as this, though one of the odes in the Kojiki was written by a monkey. We may leave it to the poets and the soldiers to decide whether it is a greater thing to write an ode or to lead an army. Much will doubtless depend upon the ode—and the army. Generally speaking, in spite of the learned ape who wrote the ode, the monkey has no very great reputation for cleverness in Japan. The one that cheated the crab out of a riceball and gave a persimmon seed in exchange displayed only the most rudimentary and inefficient sort of cunning, and the fact that a monkey was Momotaro's first follower was of no significance.

The Japanese magazines at this time of year give various anecdotes concerning the animal whose year is about to begin. We may take three examples, told with detail as though true, but appearing in a magazine of fiction, Shin Shosetsu. The reader must use his own judgment as to whether he believes them.

First is a tale of Shinano province. In a certain village, of which the name is given, so we may take it that it exists, there lived a farmer and his wife, who had a female monkey and its baby. One day when the farmer's wife had put a big boiler on the fire, she went out, and the baby monkey playing around in her absence, fell into the boiling water and was scalded to death. Discovering what had happened, the farmer's wife was horror-stricken, but could only weep besides the weeping monkey-mother. The farmer returning offered sententious consolations, pointing out that the whole affair was a deplorable accident for which nobody could be held responsible, and offering the monkey her freedom—in fact advising her to roam over her native hills and seek such consolation as she could find. The bereaved mother thereupon held up the cover of the boiler, as though to say, "Had this been in place my child could not have fallen in the water." The farmer and his wife were so cut to the heart that they did not make the obvious retort, "If you had been looking after the kid properly it would not have been anywhere near the boiler." But perhaps we are to suppose that the mother monkey was kept tied up and had had the distress of seeing the tragedy without power to interfere. Anyhow, the farmer and his wife could do no more. The mother monkey picked up the corpse and silently left the house. The farmer followed far off to see what she would do and behold when she came to a bridge, she clasped the dead child to her bosom and leapt into the flood—which is the Japanese equivalent for a happy ending.

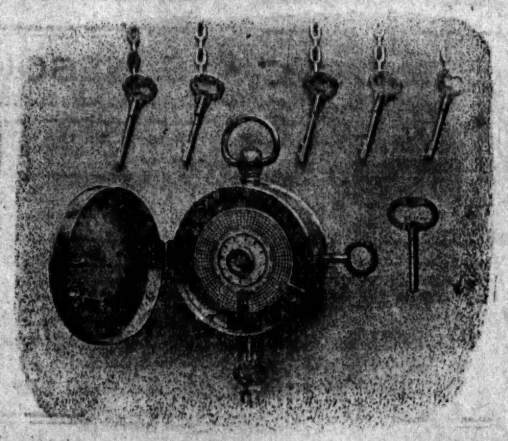
The next story is of a hunter who shot a big monkey in the forest, and brought home the body, which he hung up in his house not far from the fire. After his day's exertions he went to bed and soon slept. But presently his sleep was disturbed by some gentle noises. Coming to see who was there, he found two little monkeys evidently the offspring of the dead monkey, who alternately warmed themselves at the fire and clasped the body of their parent in a vain attempt to reanimate it, placing their little hands over its wound as if to try and staunch it. The hunter was so affected by this act of filial piety on the part of the monkeys that he straightway abandoned his manner of life, became a devout Buddhist, and passed the rest of his day in prayer and the inculcation of precepts regarding mercy.

The third tale is historical—a story of the Ashikaga period. The Ashikaga Shogun had a rebellious relative who, he discovered, was plotting against him. He accordingly sent more or less of an army against him, which besieged his castle. The defenders fought bravely, but among the assailants there was a mighty man of valor, who slew seven of them right off. Things were beginning to look rather sick for the rebellious cousin, when suddenly a tame monkey belonging to the castle flew at the mighty man and gouged out both his eyes, seeing which, the assailing army fled, and the castle was saved—at any rate for the time being. From all of these stories the reader may draw what moral he pleases. It is evident that the story-tellers attribute a high degree of intelligence to monkeys, and think them fully capable of setting men a good example—a much better example than was set by the monkey in a story which is not from the Japanese. In this tale a monkey and a parrot were left in one room. When the owner returned, he found the monkey sitting alone tenderly touching various wounds, while stuck to his person and in fact all over the room, which looked like a battlefield, were feathers. As he gazed on this spectacle in dismay, the parrot completely naked, emerged from under his armchair, and remarked "What a hell of a time we've had." The Japanese stories are much superior to this, which has no moral at all.

The monkey is a sort of disreputable relation, and ever since Darwin we have looked on him with a disfavor that we might have spared him had he nothing to do with us. It is still undetermined whether he is a cousin a million or a billion times removed, and exactly what the common ancestor was like we have no means of knowing. When we get back to an infinitely more distant past we acclaim to speak of protoplasm as the common ancestor of all living things, but the common ancestors of different well-marked branches are generally very doubtful quantities. The monkeys seem to be in a sort of evolutionary backwater, (and evolution consists very largely of these backwaters). We are told that monkeys are older types than man, which only means that they became stationary and unchanging, while men went on evolving. And, of course, there are monkeys and some of them are but very distantly related to one another. We might, for instance, find the common ancestor of man and the Old World apes without having gone back far enough to discover the exact relationship of either to the South American monkeys. The South American monkey suggests what a very chancy thing evolution is. The elephant is supposed to have developed his wonderful trunk from a mere nose, of which he diligently practised the usefulness of a flexible end. But the flexible proboscis of the common ancestor of the horse and rhinoceros has completely disappeared, in spite of its usefulness, and even in the third member of the family, the tapir, it remains in its half-developed condition. We may think a horse would look funny with a trunk, but it would be an inspiring sight to see them thundering along the straight with trunks extended, winning by the first proboscis over the tape. The monkey prehensile attachment is at the other end of him, and illustrates equally the freaks of evolution. To the monkey in the Indian forest a prehensile tail would be just as useful as to his very distant cousin in South America, but though some kinds have long tails there is no tactility in any of them. Yet both in the eternal variability of things must have had tails of varying muscularity. Some of the Old World monkeys have no tails at all. It is quite sound doctrine that they should perish if not used, yet man still carries his vermiform appendix. It refuses to disappear merely because it serves no useful purpose. People used to believe that if you kept on cutting off the tails of dogs you would at last produce tailless litters. It isn't so, and the doctors have the appalling prospect of cutting out vermiform appendixes without respite or relief, though by elimination we may arrive at a stage where the operation shall be no more dangerous than the measles. All this is rather off the track of the monkey, and is only introduced to illustrate the fact that though evolution is supposed to account for the monkey, there is no accounting for evolution.

The monkey in literature would be a great subject for the curious. He seems to have made no particular impression on the old Hebrew writers. The monkey was merely one of the curiosities which Solomon bought to amuse his foreign wives. Shylock was frankly contemptuous. He would not have parted with Leah's ring in exchange for a wilderness of monkeys. In Wandering Willie's tale (that model of what a short story should be) in Sir Walter Scott's "Red Gauntlet," one of the larger apes plays a great part. Thomas Love Peacock made an Orang Outang the hero of a novel, showing to the complete satisfaction of himself and the reader how one of the larger anthropoids could quite efficiently fulfil the duties of a Member of Parliament (for a pocket borough) and do all that is required of a gentleman. Mr. Kipling has a terrible story of one of the anthropoids who had too much ego in his cosmos, and who murdered the wife of his owner in consequence. And there is Edgar Allen Poe's tale of the simian murderer of the Rue Morgue. In fiction again there is Mr. Seton Merriman's fancy about the monkeys owing their strength to the eating of a particular plant. There is some romance in the scientific literature of the monkey—in Chaillu's discovery of the gorilla, for instance, in Professor Garner's attempts to establish diplomatic relations with them, and in the searches for new species, especially of the larger kinds. Also belonging to the literature of the monkey is the story of the great debate on evolution between Huxley and "Soapy Sam" Wilberforce, when, in reply to a jeering inquiry from Soapy Sam as to whether Mr. Huxley were related to a monkey on his father's or his mother's side Huxley electrified the audience by replying, "I would rather confess to relationship with a monkey than own connection with a man who uses great gifts for the obscuring of the truth."

The monkey will be found in literature even in countries where it is known only as a foreign curiosity, but Japan has almost a monopoly of the monkey as an art subject. There are two distinct types in Japanese art—the purely conventional monkey with a frill round his circular face, and the realistic kind. The father of the realistic kind was Sosen, a pupil of the great Okyo, and it is said that his faithful portraiture of the monkey made such an impression on all beholders that it created an art revival throughout Japan in which even the humblest craftsmen participated. The makers of picture postcards are said to be rather hard put to it for the devising of suitable designs for the Year of the Ape, but they reproduce a great number of monkey pictures, besides creating some grotesques of their own. But there is something rather unpropitious in the monkey, in spite of his being chosen for the representation of the lesson that one should neither listen to, look at, nor speak evil, and it is somewhat difficult to represent him in a really popular way. In their devotion to the monkey as an art motive, Japanese artists felt none of that repugnance to the poor relation which colors Europeans' thoughts about the monkey. Foreigners may be descended from such creatures, but the Japanese descended from the gods.



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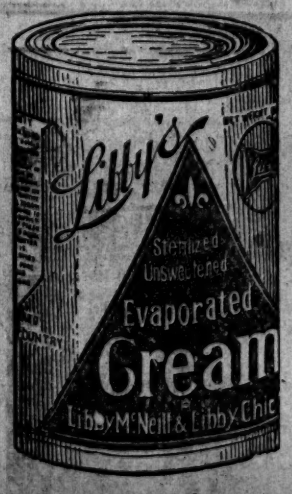

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Captain Y. Taniguchi, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, January 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 20**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Saiwo**, Tons 2,671, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, January 20**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Hsinfung**, Capt. D. D. Ross, will leave on **Wednesday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Wednesday, Jan. 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Capt. K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, January 21**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Waishing**, Tons 1864, Captain Christie, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Wednesday, Jan. 21**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, January 22.** For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN BAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Kutwo**, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, January 22**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, January 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo**, Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, January 23**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, January 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, January 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG AND CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, January 20**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY & SWATOW.—The Str. **Irene**, Captain C. E. Nulsen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on **Tuesday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C..M.S.N. Co.**

FOOCHOW. The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain H. Mackinnon, will leave on **Wednesday** morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave from the French Bund, on **Wednesday, January 21**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, January 22**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Chenan**, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, Jan. 24**, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 3**, at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru**, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

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CHINWANGTAO direct, taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **TIENTSIN:**—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the S.S. **Patriot** on **January 22.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road. Tel Central 1114.

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DAIREN & TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Captain M. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **January 24**, at —— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Capt. J. S. De Wolf, will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, January 24**, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **February 4**, at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

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EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru**, Captain ——— ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **Feb. 11.** For Freight apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from Shanghai on or about the middle of **FEB.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

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24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CP OS
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To
CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE
SAILINGS

To Vancouver		To Manila & Hongkong	
Montcalm	Jan. 21	Em. of Russia	Feb. 9
Emp. Asia	Jan. 24		
Emp. Japan	Jan. 29	*Via Manila	

DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD
ATLANTIC SERVICE
Frequent sailings to Liverpool and Glasgow. Fast luxurious Empress of France. Special suites and rooms with bath.
For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
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Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

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LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
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taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
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Next sailings:—
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*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
*Take passengers direct to Venice & Trieste
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BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.
NEW YORK & BOSTON
VIA PANAMA
S.S. "CAPE MAY" .....Late January
S.S. "SAGAPORACK" .....March 15
VIA SUEZ
S.S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....March 5
Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board
For rates and further particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 Szechuen Road. — Telephone C. 1471
26779

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Colombia	Jan. 31	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CARGO STEAMERS
"West Conob" "West Vaca" "West Sequana"
"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neris"
EAST INDIA SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (subject to Change)

For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Santa Cruz ...	Feb. 6

PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 — Cable Address "Solano"

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU	February 26 1920
TENYO MARU	March 14 "

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. — Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

STRUTHERS AND DIXON
INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 8
S.S. Colorado Springs in port	Feb. 4	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 5
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Jena	Jan. 31	S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 7
S.S. West Ison	Feb. 10		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "West Jena."
Through bills of lading issued to all overland points in United States and Canada.
Shanghai Office, No. 7 Jinkee Road, Telephone Central 2557
L. EVERETT, Vice Pres. — J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD
Passengers and Freight
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 TONS)
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 TONS) — S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS)
(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
S.S. "NANKING" .....JAN. 20th
S.S. "CHINA" .....FEB. 3rd
S.S. "NILE" .....MARCH 5th
*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" .....JAN. 21st
S.S. "NILE" .....FEB. 21st
S.S. "NANKING" .....MAR. 13st
For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 — Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
INABA MARU	12,500	T. Kusano,	Jan. 22
KAMO MARU	16,000	M. Nakamura,	Feb. 2

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Hamburg via ports:
For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports.

	Tons	Capt.	
TOYAMA MARU	15,000	K. Tasukara,	Jan. 31

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Jan. 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	R. Shimizu,	Feb. 8

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Jan. 30
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 3

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamamaki,	Jan. 21
KUMANO MARU	7,000	M. Yamasaki,	Jan. 24
TAKESHIIMA MARU	4,500	K. Kobayashi,	Jan. 28
YAWATA MARU	7,000	G. Shinomiya,	Jan. 31

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	T. Sekine,	Jan. 26

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Triawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Jan. 21
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Nanking	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Swatow	Wingsang	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Singan	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	Nanking	..	15.00	..	..	..	14.30
Dairy	Sakaki Maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	via Tsinan	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Wenchow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Foochow	Hsinming	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U. S. S. & Europe	Katori Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Hankow	Suiwo	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	Shantung	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, H'lulu, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	†Nanking	..	..	14.00	..	..	13.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train				17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, & Europe via Suez	Inaba Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Monteagle	13.30	..	..	..	..	13.00
Japan Ports	Kokura Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Thursday, January 22							
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	11.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train &, Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, January 23.							
Java Ports	Tjisalak	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via Canada	E. of Asia	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Saturday, January 24.							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Chenan	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	12.00	..	..	..	..

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.
†All mails so marked will be sent on the Nanking.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

C Money orders and parcel post at 11 a.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Standard Arrow	Dec. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 21
West Ira	Dec. 25
Nile	Dec. 30
Ecuador	Jan. 5
Shabonee	Jan. 9
Acme	Jan. 14
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18

For Tacoma

Mexico Maru	Dec. 28

For Seattle

Javary	Dec. 15
Fushimi Maru	Dec. 19
Endicott	Dec. 20
Elkton	Dec. 25
Eidridge	Jan. 4
Brave Couer	Jan. 4

For New York

Lowther Castle	Dec. 27
Arna	Dec. 27
Kinght Templar	Jan. 5
Tokushima Maru	Jan. 4

For Vancouver

Melville Dollar	Dec. 15
Empress of Russia	Dec. 30
Methven	Jan. 7
Harold Dollar	Jan. 7

For London etc.

Novara	Dec. 15
Mishima Maru	Dec. 15
Glenapp	Dec. 20
Idomenus	Dec. 20
Sado Maru	Dec. 22
Kalomo	Dec. 2
Durban Maru	Dec. 26
Trazos Montes	Dec. 29
Kashgar	Dec. 31
Kitano Maru	Jan. 5
Borneo Maru	Jan. 11
Teiresias	Jan. 19

For Liverpool

Teucer	Dec. 13
Memnon	Dec. 14
Tydeus	Jan. 4
Penang Maru	Jan. 14

For Rotterdam

Hwahchie	Dec. 7
Sagoland	Jan. 9

For Genoa

Ceylon	Dec. 18
Benvorlich	Dec. 24
Hwahyih	Jan. 2
Brödliffe	Jan. 7

For Marseilles

Commandt Dorise	Dec. 18
Andre Lebon	Dec. 25
Heathside	Jan. 13

For Trieste

Nippon	Dec. 8
Shunko Maru	Dec. 13

For Copenhagen

Peru	Dec. 13

For Macassar

Panagis	Dec. 10

For Hull

Glengyle	Dec. 23

For Port said

Arabien	Jan. 1

For Bombay

Dilwara	Dec. 14
Dunera	Jan. 10

For Calcutta

Japan	Dec. 19
Gregory Apcar	Jan. 13

For Java ports

Tjimanoek	Dec. 30

Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 9)

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

Prof. I. K. Seto

TURKISH BATH

and Massage Establishment

Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.

No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road

Tel. Central 1125

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

Municipal Notification

No. 2047.

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1919.

Price of Issue until futher notice 95 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 9, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent. Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent. until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

E. S. B. ROWE,
Assistant Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, August 28, 1919.

27224

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

27223

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct.	30 —	Cruise	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Dec.	2 —	Japan	Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Dec.	2 —		Taiho Maru	Jap.	
Dec.	4 —	River ports	Meichuen	Am.	Socony
Dec.	6 —	Chinwangtao	Lingyun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	7 —	Seattle	Indegirka		
Dec.	14 —	Hankow	Wabaa	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	16 —	Hankow	Anlan	Br.	A.P. Co.
Dec.	20 —		Meitan	Am.	Socony.
Dec.	24 —	Hongkong	Chinchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25 —		Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec.	25 —		Kanling	Chi.	
Dec.	31 —		Newchow		
Jan.	6 —	Hongkong	Hungtok	Chi.	
Jan.	7 —		Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	9 —	Hongkong	Teli	Chi.	
Jan.	9 —	.....	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	10 —		Gweneth	Br.	M. & Co.
Jan.	13 —	Chefoo	Toonan	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	13 —	Chinwangtao	Shunchong	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	14 —	Japan	Kiangping	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	14 —	Japan	Nissei Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	15 —	Vladivostok	Toriu Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	15 —		Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan.	16 —	London	Meihu	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	16 —	Foochow	Nagoya	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan.	16 —		Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	16 —		Cadiretta	Am.	A. Line.
Jan.	16 —	Japan	Sakurajima M.	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan.	16 —	River ports	Tuchang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	17 —	Ningpo	Meinan	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	17 —	Wuhu	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	17 —	Wuhu	Wingsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	17 —	San Francisco	West Cusch	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	17 —	Chinwangtao	Shawhsang	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	17 —	Japan	Yei Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	17 —	River ports	Tehhsing	Chi.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Jan.	17 —	River ports	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	17 —	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	17 —	River ports	Tsaangtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan.	18 —	Hongkong	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18 —	Pukow	Suntung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18 —	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18 —		Nichiren Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	18 —	Nanking	Meinam	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Jan.	18 —	Japan	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Jan.	18 —	Liverpool	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18 —	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	18 —	Chinwangtao	Banyei Maru	Jap.	
Jan.	18 —	Marseilles	Ct. Maget	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Jan.	18 —	Swatow	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18 —	River Ports	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
Jan.	18 —	River Ports	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	18 —	River Ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	18 —	River Ports	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Jan.	18 —	Chefoo	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	19 —	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	19 —	Hongkong	Celtic Prince	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan.	19 —	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Jan.	19 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	19 —		Nancy Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Jan.	19 —	Tsingtau	Nagasa Maru	Jap.	S. Shoka'
Jan.	19 —	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	19 —		Kianghsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Jan.	19 —	Tsingtau	Tencho Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	19 —	Japan	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	19 —	Tsingtau	Mikuni Maru	Jap.	H.H. Co.
Jan.	19 —	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	19 —	Nanking	Rotorua	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	19 —	River Ports	Walshing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	19 —	River Ports	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	19 —	River Ports	Meifoo	Am.	Socony.
Jan.	19 —	River Ports	Meikiang	Am.	Socony
Jan.	19 —	Japan	Miyo Maru	Jap.	

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday and is due at Woosung this morning. The Nanking sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Huichow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Tsingtao and Dairen yesterday morning and will sail for Dairen direct today at 11 a.m. The tender with passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I-C. s.s. Choysang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kokura Maru left Nagasaki on Sunday and is due in Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru is due in Shanghai from Hongkong today and will sail for Seattle and ports at daylight tomorrow. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty at five o'clock this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru left Moji yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir from London, is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai next Saturday.

The P. and O. s.s. Banca is expected to leave Bombay for Straits, Hongkong and Shanghai at the end of January.

The B.I. s.s. Muttra from Calcutta, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The M.M. s.s. Sphinx, which left Shanghai on December 9, arrived in Marseilles at 7 a.m. last Wednesday

The M.M. s.s. Alfenas from Marseilles, left Hongkong last Saturday at 6 p.m. and is due at Woosung on Friday morning.

The C.M. s.s. China from San Francisco and Honolulu, left Nagasaki yesterday morning and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday and is due at Woosung tomorrow afternoon. The tender with inward passengers is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 7 o'clock. The Monteagle sails for Japan ports, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., tomorrow night and the tender with outward passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos, with the French mails of December 11, left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday morning. The Porthos will dock at the S. M. R. Whangpoo Wharf about noon.

The M.M. s.s. Scharnhorst, with the French mails of December 6, left Hongkong yesterday morning and is due at Woosung on Thursday evening.

Siccawei Weather Reports

18.—The pressure is decreasing somewhat in China, but the anticyclone still remains between the Yangtze and the Hwangho and the depression E. of Hokkaido. Very variable breezes along our coast, E.N.W. gale in Tsugaru strait. The day is fine and much milder at Shanghai.

19.—The pressure continues to decrease. The wind has shifted to the W. causing a short rain. Weather overcast and much milder.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan.	—	New York	Celtic Prince	Br	S. Torres
Jan.	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	—	N. Y. via Panama	Ida	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	20	Portland	Wawalona	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	20	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	21	Seattle	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Jan.	22	Vancouver	Montegle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	22	Vancouver	M.S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	22	Seattle	Edmore	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	23	New York	Atreus	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	Tacoma	Manila Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Jan.	24	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	25	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Jan.	29	Seattle	C. of Spokane	Am.	A. Line
Jan.	29	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	30	San Francisco	West Cajoot	Am.	S. & Dix.
Jan.	31	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	31	New York	Ariosto	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	3	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	6	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	7	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	7	Seattle	West Ivis	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
Feb.	8	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	12	New York	Suveric	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	13	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	15	New York	Moorish Prince	Br.	S.T. & Co.
Feb.	19	San Francisco	West Harta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	23	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Feb.	26	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Feb.	28	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	6	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	5	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	5	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am.	S. & Dix
Mar.	6	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	14	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	15	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am.	A. Line
Mar.	24	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Mar.	27	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar.	28	San Francisco	West Jessup	Am.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan.	21 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	22	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	22	Kobe, Yokohama	Nagoya	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan.	23	Kobe	Muttra	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	24	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	26	Kobe	Atsuta M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	28	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	30	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	31	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb.	3	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan.	20 —	London	St. Francis	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	20	Port Said & Trieste	Nijni Novgorod	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Jan.	21	London	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan.	22	London	Glenspey	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan.	22	Liverpool	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	23	Calcutta	Muttra	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	23	Java ports	Tjisalk	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Jan.	24	Genoa, Antwerp	Glenamoy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan.	25	Trieste	Africa	Ital.	D. & Co.
Jan.	27	Genoa	Genoa	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Jan.	27	Bombay	Sangola	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Jan.	29	Havre, Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	30	London	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Jan.	31	Marseilles	Scharnhorst	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan.	31	London	Toyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan.	31	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	—	Marseilles	Alfenas	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Jan.	—	Marseilles	Meinam	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	2	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	2	London	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	2	London	Glenstrae	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb.	5	London	Somali	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb.	11	London	Nagoya	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb.	12	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	12	Rotterdam	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15	London	Glenariffe	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb.	15	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	15	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	15	Trieste	Persia	Ital.	D. & Co.
Feb.	19	A., R'dam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	25	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Feb.	26	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	28	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb.	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar.	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar.	6	Batavia	Tiltaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Mar.	31	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital.	D. & Co.
Apr.	—	Marseilles	Armand Rehic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan.	20 10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	20 —	Amoy, Swatow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	20 4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	20 10.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	20 M.N.	Wenchow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	20 10.00*	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Wingsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	21 9.00	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	21 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	21 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	21 —	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	21 —	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	22 11.00*	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24 1.00	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan.	20 11.00*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Jan.	21 D.L.	Tsingtau, Chefoo	Penang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	21 —	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K.M.A.
Jan.	24 1.00	Tsingtao	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan.	20 10.00*	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	20 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	21 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	22 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	22 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	22 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan.	23 D.L.	Pukow	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	23 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan.	23 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	24 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan.	25 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Jan.	26 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" (MAIN LINE) ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Express R	Local	Night Express R
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	19.15
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	15.06	16.06	19.30
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	15.13	16 13	19.36
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	15.30	16.29	19 50
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa unction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*19.50*
Sungkiang dep.	....	8.49	10.48	12.02	16.07	17.42	20.26
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	16.53	18.49	21.20
Kasbing dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	17.22	19.20	21.50
Yehzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	17.53	....	22.22
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	18 24	....	22 53
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12 50	15.25	18.40	19.19	....	23 45
Zahkou arr.	11 35	13.

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 155

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

WEDNESDAY, January 21st.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo at 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 23rd.—Superior Household and Office Furniture and accessories at No. 6 Foochow Road, at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 23rd.—A Nice Selection of Chinese Curios in Salesroom at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, March 29th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition) $20.00
One set 40 cots. The World's Great Classics $60.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition .$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition .$40.00

Chow Tzu Kong
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

THE CARLTON CAFE, LTD.

begs to announce the appointment

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MR. PAUL ARNSWALDE

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MR. FERRUCCIO CARAVACCI

from

The Savoy Hotel, London

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CHEF

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SPECIAL ATTRACTION

Mme. BELIKOVITCH

OF THE WARSAW OPERA HOUSF

IN CLASSIC DANCES

Nightly in the Ball Room

DINNER SUGGESTION FOR TONIGHT

AT THE CARLTON

Mr. Ferruccio Caravacci

Try An Oldfashion John Tait Cocktail

Plat du Jour for Tiffin
Boiled New England Dinner

A Dinner Suggestion :
Tomato Carlton

Filet of Mandarin Eercy

Larded Roast Pheasant, Bread Sauce

Julien Potatoes, Cottage Fried

Asparagus Hollandaise

Chocolate Soufle

Coffe Adam

Pacific Promised Next Free Liners

Shipping Board Told China Field Is Unlimited—Need Of Vessels Urgent—South American Trade To Be Served First

The lack of American ships in which to carry American goods to the Orient has been presented to the United States Shipping Board as a matter of grave national concern by Charles C. Moore, who was President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition. A delegation of 24 men, representing the entire Pacific Coast, and including also representatives of Hawaii and the Philippines, declared to Judge John Barton Payne, chairman of the board, that unless immediate steps were taken to put American ships on the Pacific routes the United States was in danger of losing millions in trade to foreign countries, according to a Bulletin issued by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

The presentation of the situation was made by Dr. Paul Reinsch, former United States minister to China. Dr. Reinsch said the opportunity for American goods in China was unlimited. The government of China was ready, he said, to co-operate with the United States in the organisation of its coastal and river shipping. Two hundred million Chinese farmers on 20,000,000 farms were ready to buy implements of American manufacture, but American ships to carry them were lacking.

CHINA WANTS AUTOS

China was awake to the automobile, he said, and today there was an opportunity for the sale of at least 10,000 motor cars. There was opportunity for American manufacturers to sell cotton goods, chemicals, drugs, glass and all kinds of products, but the ships to carry them to Oriental ports were lacking, he declares.

He had no complaint or criticism of the Shipping Board. He realised its difficulties, he said, but it was a question on the importance of which the whole country should awaken. The situation was so serious, he asserted, that not only were there not American ships enough to carry our goods, but it was next to impossible to get any bookings to Oriental ports on foreign passenger ships.

PASSENGER SHIPS NEEDED

He said the chief obstacle is the lack of passenger accommodations. He told instances where business representatives of firms had been compelled to wait weeks, if not months, for accommodations. Under Japanese control of shipping, he said, there was often juggling and delay of shipments, as well as censorship of mail and the opening of letters.

Furthermore the great percentage of Pacific Coast shipping he said, is controlled by the Japanese. All this, he declared worked against American business. It was a question of the most serious concern to the Shipping Board, Congress and American business men generally.

The specific thing Dr. Reinsch recommended was a fortnightly passenger service from the Pacific Coast to Oriental ports, including passenger freight vessels of 17 knots speed. These should cover three routes, he suggested, with four vessels on each route. The first of these routes would reach Japan, Vladivostok, Mongolia and Siberia. The second would reach Hawaii, Japan, Central China, Hongkong and Manila. The third would reach Manila, India and the Straits Settlements.

BI-WEEKLY SAILINGS ASKED

There should be bi-weekly sailings on each of these routes, he said, which would give the Pacific Coast six sailings to the Orient each month. Unless steps were taken, and taken soon, to supply American ships for the Pacific trade, vast currents of commerce would go to other countries, Minister Reinsch said. It was not a sectional question, he declared, but one of deep concern to the entire American people.

At the conclusion of the hearing Chairman Payne said that the statement made had met "appreciative and responsive ears." On the part of the board, Judge Payne said, later, that the first suitable ships available for Oriental shipping would be alloted to the Pacific. The Board's first task was South American, he said, and it was working on that now. The next would be the Pacific.

SOVIETS PROPOSE PEACE WITH ALLIES

Offer To Begin Negotiations With The Powers Together Or Separately

London, December 6.—A strong resolution urging the making of peace with the Entente was adopted by the Seventh Congress of Russian Soviets, meeting in Moscow, at which Premier Lenin and War Minister Trotsky were present, as was also Tom Paine, "on behalf of the American Communists," according to a Moscow message today.

The resolution passed by the congress read:

"The Soviet Government proposed peace to the Entente on August 5 and has repeated the proposal eight times since. It affirms again its unalterable desire for peace. It offers to all the Entente powers—England, France, the United States and Japan, together or separately—to begin negotiations. It directs the Executive and the Commissary of Foreign Affairs to continue systematically the policy of peace, taking all steps to attain success."

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME FOR Tuesday and Wednesday, January 20th and 21st -:- -:-

Presenting JOHN BARRYMORE in

"THE DICTATOR"

AN IRRESISTIBLE FILM VERSION OF THE FAMOUS MELODRAMATIC COMEDY IN FIVE PARTS.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 23rd

Showing

THE SPECIAL SEVEN-REEL SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION **"VIRTUOUS MEN"**

IT IS A WONDERFUL PICTURE WITH

Massive Sets

Gorgeous Gowns

2,500 People in the Great Ball Room Scenes—Absorbingly Dramatic Situations.

And an Electrifying Climax, in Which 5,000 People Participate.

"Virtuous Men" has plenty of fights, plenty of big mob scenes and a considerable number of fine flashes of comedy relief to back up the drawing power that lies in the two words of the title. The plot has to do with one man's persistent and finally successful efforts to put to rout a band of "Red Radicals."

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
*Per C.M. s.s. Nanking Jan. 20
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Jan. 24

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. Jan. 20

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.M. s.s. China ..Jan. 21

From France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Jan. 22

*All mails so marked will be sent on the Nanking.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle will leave the Customs jetty at 2:30 p.m.

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Complete New Programme for Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday January 20th, 21st and 22nd

SHOWING

"NIOBE"

A Four Part

PARAMOUNT COMEDY DRAMA, FEATURING

HAZEL DAWN

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Tonight at 9.15 Sharp

THE GRIPPING, POWERFUL PLAY

"The Third Degree"

A play with a purpose
A Masterpiece with A Motive

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

The Matrimonial Racy Farce. One Perpetual Scream

"The Unkissed Bride"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

The Big Play of Thrills, Laughter, Romance and Mystery

"The Woman in Room 13"

SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 p.m.

A Magnificent Matinee

"Friendly Enemies"

Children half price to Matinee

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

AT THE **APOLLO** THEATRE TONIGHT

WM. S. HART

as

BOB WHITE, A Man of Honour and Charming

ENID MARKEY

THE TWO MEN ARE RIVALS FOR HER HAND

in

"BETWEEN MEN"

THE RED-BLOODED TALE of Virile Combats TOLD in Five Great Acts.

PATHE'S NEWS and **"GYPSY JOE"**
Two parts. A very Amusing Comedy.

THURSDAY NEXT

AMERICA'S SCREEN IDOL

H. B. WARNER in **"GOD'S MAN"**

SEVEN REELS OF A GRIPPING DRAMA BY GEORGE BRON SON HOWARD.

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

APOLLO THEATRE

The Jewish Dramatic Operetta Company
On Wednesday, January 21st
Will stage the well known Comic Operetta
"SABES KEIDESH"
(HOLY SABBATH)
Beginning at 9.15 p.m. Sharp

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the APOLLO THEATRE

Admission $3, $2, $1.

ISIS THEATRE

Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

PROGRAMME for Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 21st January

The Super Master-Mystery Serial
"HOUDINI"
7th and 8th Episodes.

ALSO SHOWING
TRIANGLE COMEDY
2 Parts.
CHAPLIN COMEDY
2 Parts.

The 7th and 8th Episodes of "Houdini" are exceedingly interesting, thrilling and sensational.

This Programme is most entertaining from start to finish.

TOWA CINEMA

No. 4 Woochang Road.

PROGRAMME for 20th, 21st and 22nd January

"Gorki Demon"
How a clever detective unravels the Great Bank Robbery.
In three parts.
and
A Japanese Drama
and
"Frank's Nightmare"
Comedy.

NEW HELEN THEATRE

Haining Road.

PROGRAMME for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 20th, 21st and 22nd Jan.

PEARL WHITE'S TRUMP CARD SERIAL
"House of Hate"
5th and 6th Episodes

ALSO SHOWING
Pathe's Latest Gazette
A Luke Comedy.
A Two-Part Triangle Keystone Comedy.

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